

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

J

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01076 4592



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012



GENERAL SOCIETY
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

Proceedings of the Regular Triennial Meeting, held in Washington, D. C.,
on April 19th, 1920

ADDRESSES AT THE DINNER

ADDRESS AT MOUNT VERNON

GENERAL DIRECTORY

1653064

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

ADDRESSES :	PAGE.
General President	61
The French Ambassador	64
The Honorable Secretary of State, Mr. Colby	66
General Richards	68
Rev. Dr. McKim	69
Hon. R. W. Moore	71
Hon. A. J. Beveridge	77
CALL FOR MEETING	4
COMMITTEES TO BE APPOINTED:	
On Service Decorations	38
On By-Laws of the Society	47
DELEGATES ATTENDING, LIST OF	4
DIRECTORY :	
General Society	93
Alabama	111
California	105
Colorado	101
Connecticut	107
District of Columbia	96
Georgia	99
Illinois	109
Indiana	121
Iowa	97
Kentucky	115
Maryland	102
Massachusetts	100
Michigan	119

DIRECTORY :	PAGE.
Minnesota	103
Missouri	110
New Jersey	98
New York	94
North Carolina	108
Ohio	104
Pennsylvania	95
Rhode Island	120
South Carolina	114
Tennessee	113
Texas	116
Virginia	118
Washington	117
West Virginia	112
 ELECTION	 35
Appointment of Hon. J. B. White, General Registrar	59
 EXERCISES AT MOUNT VERNON	 77
 MEMBERSHIP OF STATE SOCIETIES, TABLE OF	 9
 NOMINATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED	 7
 PRAYER :	
Dr. McKim	3
 PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY	 68
 REMARKS :	
C. Biddle	42, 44
H. R. Drowne	43
R. E. Freer	44
G. C. Gillespie	43, 45, 56
H. R. Hatfield	48
F. L. Huidekoper	16
G. Hunt	36, 39, 41

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

iii

REMARKS:	PAGE.
D. E. Keyes	44
W. W. Ladd	40, 46, 48, 49, 52, 53, 57
W. Libbey	48, 58
P. Livingston	44
R. H. McKim	42
J. M. Montgomery	36
R. Olyphant	38, 54
G. Richards	II, 32, 40, 41
C. R. Robins	39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 50, 51, 53, 55
S. P. Spencer	39, 40, 54
E. H. Talbot	53
E. E. Wilkinson	57
 REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS	 3
 REPORTS:	
AUDITING COMMITTEE, GENERAL SECRETARY CERTIFICATE FUND,	10
GENERAL TREASURER	15
COMMITTEE ON THE DE GRASSE MONUMENT	16
COMMITTEE ON MARKING FIRST MEETING PLACE OF THE GEN- ERAL SOCIETY	32
NOMINATING COMMITTEE	34
GENERAL HISTORIAN	18
GENERAL REGISTRAR	15
GENERAL SECRETARY	7
Certificate Fund,	10
GENERAL TREASURER	12
 RESOLUTIONS:	
Mr. Hunt, on Service Decorations	38
Mr. Bush-Brown, on Education	45
Mr. Ladd, on By-Laws of the Society	46
Mr. Talbot, on Next Place of Meeting,	53
Mr. Runk, on Military Training	57
on National Security League	55
Mr. Gillespie, Congratulations to N. S. D. A. R.	56

	PAGE.
SOCIETY DINNER	61
STATE SOCIETIES (See under Directory and Reports).	
Statistics of	9
TELEGRAM :	
O. E. Monnette	17
VOTE OF THANKS	35, 56

Meeting of the General Society

Washington, D. C.

April 19th, 1920

Proceedings
OF THE
Meeting of the General Society, Sons of the
Revolution

HELD AT
The New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.,
Monday Afternoon, April 19, 1920

GENERAL PRESIDENT: The meeting will be in order. I will ask the Reverend Dr. Randolph H. McKim to make the invocation.

DR. MCKIM: Oh, Eternal God, God of our fathers and our forefathers, we give thanks to Thee for the memories that flood our minds and hearts at this time as we look back over the long years and remember how Thy right hand has led us through storm and darkness and battle until the present hour. We give thanks to Thee for the memory of the great leaders of our Revolution, for all who fought in that great struggle, for all who labored to establish the foundations of the State upon the best and surest foundations. We give thanks to Thee for the memory of those descended from those our forefathers who have in other years and in other battles and in other wars shown the same courage, patriotism and devotion. In particular, we give thanks to Thee for the memory of those of our own Society who have fallen in battle in this last great struggle for liberty and justice, and we pray that we may ever be able to follow their example and to emulate their devotion and their patriotism. Bless, Almighty God, the land that we love—this great republic of the west. Give wisdom and grace to those who guide its fortunes, save us from the dangers that threaten it on the right hand and on the left, and grant that we may be able by Thy blessing to establish our country upon firm foundations on the lines laid down for us by our forefathers. Oh, God, grant that this great republic may ever stand for things that are high and holy and noble and true and pure; save this country from any participation in what would bring a blush to our cheeks as we remember the examples of those who have gone

before us. Lord, guide us and give wisdom to those who are in authority, and make all things work together for Thy own honor and glory and for the good of this great nation. We ask in the name of Jesus Christ, our Redeemer. Amen.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: The Secretary will read the call for the meeting.

GENERAL SECRETARY: On the 14th of February of this year the following notice was issued:

“OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
PRINCETON, N. J., February 14th, 1920.

To the Secretaries, Societies of Sons of the Revolution in the Different States:

DEAR SIR:

The regular triennial meeting of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, will be held in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, on Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th days of April, 1920.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM LIBBEY,
General Secretary.”

GENERAL PRESIDENT: We will now have the roll call. Delegates will kindly answer to their names as they are called.

The Secretary called the roll and the following named delegates responded:

California.

MR. G. E. POMEROY,

MR. J. M. MONTGOMERY.

Colorado.

MR. J. L. MCNEIL.

District of Columbia.

MR. G. HUNT,

MR. E. E. WILKINSON,

REV. R. H. MCKIM,

MR. R. T. STRICKLAND,

LIEUT.-COL. F. L. HUIDEKOPER.

Georgia.

MR. G. N. JONES.

Illinois.

MR. R. P. BENEDICT, MR. F. E. WEBNER,
 MR. W. F. E. GURLEY, MR. C. S. TERRY,
 GEN. G. M. MOULTON.

Kentucky.

MR. C. C. CALHOUN.

Maryland.

MR. A. H. BUCK, MR. J. A. WILSON,
 MR. W. H. HARRIS.

Massachusetts.

MR. F. W. PARKER, CAPT. H. D. WARREN,
 MR. E. H. TALBOT, MR. C. H. RAMSEY,
 MR. H. F. WALLACE.

Michigan.

MR. C. M. AYER, MR. D. E. KEYES.

Missouri.

HON. S. P. SPENCER.

New Jersey.

MR. A. P. GEST, MR. M. A. EHRMOHL,
 COL. W. LIBBEY, MR. F. F. KATZENBACH,
 DR. J. G. HALSEY.

New York.

MR. J. M. MONTGOMERY, MR. C. W. FUREY,
 MR. ROBERT OLYPHANT, MR. A. C. DOWNING,
 MR. A. V. BROWER, MR. R. R. HOOES,
 MR. DE W. C. FALLS, MR. P. LIVINGSTON,
 MR. W. W. LADD, MR. H. T. WADE,
 MR. R. R. REGUA, MR. F. W. JESUP,

MR. S. WODELL,
 MR. J. R. DELAFIELD,
 MR. H. M. DIBERT,
 MR. K. FISK,
 MR. F. G. LANDON,
 MR. H. WILLIAMS,
 MR. L. B. WOODRUFF,

MR. J. M. BECK,
 MR. H. R. DROWNE,
 MR. L. HOLBROOK,
 MR. T. ROOT,
 MR. C. WISNER,
 MR. J. V. IRWIN,
 MR. J. A. BENEDICT.

Ohio.

MR. R. E. FREER,

GEN. GEO. RICHARDS,
 MR. G. E. POMEROY.

Pennsylvania.

COMDR. C. BIDDLE,
 MAJ. H. R. HATFIELD,
 MAJ. J. K. FORNANCE,
 MAJ. L. B. RUNK,

MR. G. C. GILLESPIE,
 CAPT. O. D. WILKINSON,
 MR. F. W. LEACH,
 MR. GOUVERNEUR CADWALADER.

Virginia.

DR. C. R. ROBINS,
 COL. M. S. VALENTINE,

MR. G. BAUGHMAN,
 MR. R. A. LANCASTER, JR.

Washington.

MR. T. R. SHEPARD.

West Virginia.

MR. J. R. MORELAND,

MR. R. J. REED.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: We will now listen to the reading of the minutes.

GENERAL SECRETARY: Mr. President, I would suggest that, as these minutes have been printed and circulated to each member of the Society, that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

This motion having been duly seconded, and meeting with no opposition, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: I will make the following appointments in regard to the Nominating Committee: For Chairman, that tower of strength, General Olyphant, of New York; Mr. Strickland, of the District of Columbia Society; Mr. Wallace, of Massachusetts; Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Freer, of Ohio. The committee will please retire and make their nominations and report, and remember that we expect to dine at 8 o'clock to-night.

We will now have the report of the officers.

The General President has no report to make. It is enough to say that since we last met our armies have been victorious in the greatest war the world has ever seen, and there never was more need of such an organization as this than at the present time. And the Sons of the Revolution have, one and all, proved themselves worthy descendants of their sires.

The Secretary will report as to the Military and Naval Service.

No mention, though, is made of those whom age forced to be content with civil service.

There are some sixteen States that have made no report whatever, they having a membership of 1,700. It is safe to assume that we have had over 1,200 men in the military and naval service. But no mention whatever is made of the civil service of our members, which is a very large one. I think such record should be made. We will proceed with the regular business, and I will call for the Secretary's report.

GENERAL SECRETARY: Mr. President, this report has been printed and is in the hands of all of you, and I would leave it in your power to suggest whether you wish it read or not.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: What is your wish, gentlemen, shall it be read or dispensed with? The motion is in order.

A motion having been made to dispense with the reading of the Secretary's report and duly seconded, the reading of same was dispensed with.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

April 15th, 1920.

"The last report of the General Secretary was presented at the adjourned meeting of the General Society held in Philadelphia on April 19th, 1918.

The only important question to which attention should be called at the present time is that of delinquent Societies. The Societies in Arkansas,

Montana, New Hampshire and North Dakota cannot be said to be alive. Their membership has dwindled from year to year until the point has been reached where they have not held a meeting in several years. The question naturally arises as to whether they should not be dropped from our rolls.

In the majority of the other Societies a healthy growth has been reported. This has doubtless been due to the general stimulation of patriotic feeling which took place in the country caused by the war. This suggests action by the General Society upon the subject of awarding some mark of recognition to those of its number who served during the war, and thereby brought honor to the Society. This has been done by some of the other patriotic societies, and the adoption of some simple device to be worn with the insignia might seem an appropriate means of marking this service.

One of the closing acts of our last meeting was to send a kindly word of greeting to our highly esteemed General Vice-President, Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader. We did not then know that he was to be so soon called away from us. We have lost in him a faithful, earnest and very devoted officer. He was always ready to do anything in his power to advance the interests of the Society, and he was very efficient in the early years of our existence in bearing the burdens of that period.

It should be reported that your officers have been mindful of the resolution to mark the Chamberlain house in Washington, where the General Society was organized in 1890, but, in view of the present conditions, have been unable to carry out the plan. So soon as the permanent structure now in process of erection upon the site is completed, the matter will be taken up at once.

Your Secretary found that the records of the issue of the insignia, which were required by the Constitution, have never been properly kept. An effort has been made to assemble these by reference to the books of the manufacturers and the records of the State Societies where these exist. The latter were found to be very defective, and it is doubtful whether the record can ever be completely filled out. The books of Messrs. Bailey, Banks & Biddle, which have been courteously placed at our disposal, show that about 4,100 insignia have been manufactured and sold, but our State records report only about 3,800. As complete a record as possible has been compiled and written up in a permanent form, which can be easily kept in an accurate manner in the future. Hereafter all the orders for the insignia will pass through the office of the General Secretary on their way to the makers of the insignia, and will be assigned numbers and recorded before being issued.

A comparative statement of the membership of the State Societies follows, showing a net increase of 762.

THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE STATE SOCIETIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

STATE.	MEMBERS		Gain.	Loss.	Delegates.	Insignia.	In Service in World War.
	1917.	1920.					
Alabama*	39	39	..	..	2	..	..
Arkansas	7	7	..	..	2	..	..
California	260	485	223	..	7	30	91
Colorado	189	180	..	9	4	54	..
Connecticut	80	81	1	..	3	19	4
Dist. of Columbia	243	252	9	..	5	101	93
Florida*	34	34	..	..	2	..	..
Georgia	165	163	..	2	4	50	15
Illinois*	244	244	..	..	4	60	..
Indiana*	162	282	120	..	4	12	..
Iowa*	74	90	16	..	3	32	..
Kentucky	54	60	6	..	3	3	15
Maryland	125	123	..	2	3	45	20
Massachusetts	325	349	24	..	5	167	55
Michigan	32	35	3	..	2	2	5
Minnesota	78	78	..	..	3	29	..
Missouri	556	571	15	..	8	126	75
Montana*	38	38	..	..	2	..	..
New Hampshire*	7	7	..	..	2	..	..
New Jersey	229	254	25	..	5	57	..
New York	2,400	2,630	230	..	28	2,065	389
North Carolina*	83	81	..	2	3	39	..
North Dakota	26	26	..	..	2	..	..
Ohio	204	218	14	..	4	102	48
Pennsylvania	1,092	1,091	..	1	13	855	142
Rhode Island	70	71	1	..	3	63	8
South Carolina*	68	68	..	..	3	3	..
Tennessee	75	96	21	..	3	4	8
Texas	18	23	5	..	2	..	..
Virginia	127	191	64	..	4	12	26
Washington	46	53	7	..	2	..	12
West Virginia	125	119	..	6	3	..	5
Totals	7,275	8,037	784	22	143	3,930	1,011

Net gain in membership, 762.

*Estimated.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM LIBBEY,
General Secretary."

GENERAL RICHARDS: I would like to ask if the Secretary's report cannot be made to include the 93 members of the District of Columbia Society reported as having been in the military service.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: We will now have the General Secretary's report for the Certificate Fund.

GENERAL SECRETARY: I will read the report of this fund.

April 1st, 1920.

"The General Secretary herewith presents his account of the Certificate Fund.

The total balance of this fund at the last report—April 1st, 1918—was \$364, of which \$115.26 was in the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. of New York and \$248.74 in the First National Bank of Princeton, N. J.

The present report shows a total balance of \$363.14, of which \$90.26 is in the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. of New York and \$272.88 is in the First National Bank of Princeton, N. J.

The assets of the fund consist of \$2,000 Philadelphia City Loan, \$1,300 Liberty Loan Bonds and \$363.14 cash balance, making a total of \$3,663.14.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM LIBBEY,
General Secretary."

April 19th, 1920.

"The General President, Sons of the Revolution:

SIR: We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Audit, have fully and carefully examined the books, records, vouchers and bank account of the General Secretary, and find them to be in due and proper form, with all expenditures of moneys duly authorized and properly accounted for.

We have satisfied ourselves that the securities and bank balance are intact.

Yours truly,

JOHN L. MCNEIL, *Chairman,*
FRANK E. WEBNER,
HENRY D. WARREN."

GENERAL PRESIDENT: If there is no objection, both reports of the General Secretary will be received and ordered on file. We will now have the report of the Treasurer.

GENERAL RICHARDS: A printed copy of the consolidated accounts of the General Treasurer and Assistant General Treasurer has been placed before all delegates. It will not be detailed here. The cash balance on April 15th, 1920, is \$1,944.31. There are past dues from various State Societies to be collected, the estimated amount of which is \$400. The printed report indicates from which particular Societies these dues are collectible. Since this account was closed dues from the Missouri Society aggregating \$142.75, reported as the year 1920, have been received, a membership of 572 being reported for that Society as of February 22d, 1920, and Ohio (213) (218) has paid for 1919 and 1920, \$107.75. The General Treasury has invested \$2,000 in Liberty Bonds of the first issue. The total assets of the General Treasury April 15th, 1920, exclusive of what is in the Certificate Fund in the hands of the General Secretary, is \$4,344.31.

There was a contribution received from the Michigan Society of \$22 for America's gift to France, which at present has been deposited in the Society's treasury. Since the date this account closed, April 15th, 1920, a further contribution of \$52 has been received from the Massachusetts Society. The District Society will also have a contribution. A year ago it will be remembered that the General President communicated to all State Societies, explaining that an opportunity was afforded for the various State Societies to contribute for the fund that was being solicited through popular subscription to erect on the banks of the River Marne a statue like Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, this to commemorate the heroic stand of France there at the Battle of the Marne, September 6th, 1914.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

"THE GENERAL TREASURY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

April 15th, 1918, to April 15th, 1920.

CONSOLIDATED REPORTS OF ACCOUNTS OF RALPH ISHAM, GENERAL TREASURER, AND GEORGE RICHARDS, ASSISTANT GENERAL TREASURER.

1918.	<i>Debits.</i>	
April 15th. Balance		\$2,379 76
Received since:		
Alabama	Dues.....	
Arkansas	"	
California	" 1919-20.....	\$231 25
Colorado	" 1919.....	45 50
Connecticut	" 1919.....	18 75
District of Columbia	" 1919-20.....	139 50
Florida	"	
Georgia	" 1919-20.....	81 00
Illinois	" 1919-20.....	126 75
Indiana	"	
Iowa	" 1919-20.....	30 00
Kentucky	" 1919-20.....	25 00
Maryland	" 1919-20.....	61 00
Massachusetts	" 1919-20.....	175 00
Michigan	" 1919-20.....	16 25
Minnesota	" 1918-19-20.....	68 75
Missouri	" 1918-19.....	198 50
Montana	"	
New Hampshire	" 1918-19-20.....	5 00
New Jersey	" 1919.....	57 75
New York	" 1919-20.....	1,314 00
North Carolina	"	
North Dakota	"	
Ohio	"	
Pennsylvania	" 1919-20.....	545 25
Rhode Island	"	
South Carolina	"	
Tennessee	" 1919-20.....	50 75
Texas	" 1920.....	5 75
Virginia	" 1919-20.....	91 00
Washington	" 1918-19-20.....	38 25
West Virginia	" 1919.....	29 75
Contribution to the Marne Statue (Michigan)		22 00
Refund of expenses Triennial Meeting and of expenses not chargeable to General Society		51 33
Contributions by delegates to expenses of Triennial Meeting.		374 00
Sale of insignia ribbon		22 42

MEETING OF GENERAL SOCIETY.

13

April 15th.	Interest on Liberty Bonds of the first issue	\$160 00	
	Interest on deposits, District National Bank, Washington, D. C.	39 83	
	Postage and expressage, triennial report	34 99	
			<hr/> 4,059 37
1920.			
April 15th.	TOTAL		\$6,439 13

RECAPITULATION.

1918.			
April 15th.	Balance	\$2,379 76	
	Receipts since	4,059 37	
			<hr/> \$6,439 13
	TOTAL		
	Expenditures	4,494 82	
			<hr/>
1920.			
April 15th.	BALANCE		\$1,944 31

Credits.

April 15th.	Expenses of General President	\$223 30	
	“ “ Registrar	147 00	
	“ “ Historian	47 50	
	“ “ Secretary	77 50	
	“ “ Assistant General Secretary	306 35	
	“ “ Assistant General Treasurer	34 84	
	“ “ Triennial Meeting, 1917-18	1,843 81	
	“ “ Report of Triennial Meeting, 1917-18	1,814 52	
			<hr/> \$4,494 82

MEETING OF GENERAL SOCIETY.

<i>General President.</i>	
Ck. No. 55	\$27 90
61	4 60
62	4 00
63	4 00
64	6 60
65	5 00
68	2 50
69	15 00
70	10 00
71	5 00
72	5 00
74	3 20
75	3 60
76	3 20
77	4 50
78	6 00
81	10 50
82	57 50
83	17 20
85	13 00
94	10 00
95	5 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$223 30

<i>Triennial Meeting.</i>	
Ck. No. 41	\$112 25
42	857 50
43	135 00
45	20 00
46	180 00
47	1 50
48	10 00
49	25 00
50	20 00
51	20 00
53	250 80
56	158 15
Cks. of General Treasurer R.	{ 12 12
Isham	{ 5 20
Ck. No. 73	{ 10 56
	{ 25 73
<hr/>	
Total	\$1,843 81

<i>General Registrar.</i>	
Ck. No. 54	\$6 00
60	22 00
84	40 00
58	40 00
92	39 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$147 00

<i>General Historian.</i>	
Ck. No. 40	\$12 50
44	15 00
80	20 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$47 50

<i>Assistant General Treasurer.</i>	
Ck. No. 52	\$10 50
59	10 15
97	6 38
98	4 81
99	3 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$34 84

<i>Report, Triennial Meeting.</i>	
Ck. No. 87	\$22 80
88	4 50
89	10 05
90	7 04
91	9 25
93	1,760 88
<hr/>	
Total	\$1,814 52

<i>Assistant General Secretary.</i>	
Ck. No. 66	\$306 35

<i>General Secretary.</i>	
Ck. No. 57	\$57 00
67	10 10
79	5 65
85	4 75
<hr/>	
Total	\$77 50

MEETING OF GENERAL SOCIETY.

15

TOTAL	\$4,494 82
Balance	1,944 31
1920.	<hr/>
April 15th. GRAND TOTAL	\$6,439 13

Bank balance April 15th, 1920	\$1,949 31
Less Check No. 26, J. A. Sample, outstanding	5 00
	<hr/>
Dues from various State Societies (estimated)	400 00
Investment, June 15th, 1917, U. S. Liberty Bonds, first issue	2,000 00
	<hr/>

TOTAL ASSETS \$4,344 31

GEORGE RICHARDS,

Assistant General Treasurer.

RALPH ISHAM,

General Treasurer."

April 19th, 1920.

"The General President, Sons of the Revolution:

SIR—We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Audit, have carefully and fully examined the books, records, vouchers and bank account of the General Treasurer and Assistant General Treasurer, and find them to be in due and proper form, with all expenditures of moneys duly authorized and properly accounted for.

We have satisfied ourselves that the securities and bank balance are intact.

Yours truly,

JOHN L. MCNEIL, *Chairman,*
FRANK E. WEBNER,
HENRY D. WARREN."

GENERAL PRESIDENT: You have heard the report of the General Treasurer, if there is no objection it will be received and ordered on file. I hear no objection, it is so ordered. We will now have the report of the Registrar.

MR. POMEROY: General President and Members of the Society: The report of the Registrar is largely covered in the report of the Secretary. As a delegate from the California Society, however, I desire to correct the Secretary's report in showing a membership of 473. When I left California about ten days ago, it was increased to 564, a gain of 91. The office of the Registrar has been conducted along the instructed lines. The archives have been securely kept in fire-proof safe deposit boxes; they have been bound and numbered in volumes, and the usual methods carried out completely. I do not know, Mr. President General, of any details that belong especially to that office beyond

that brief statement. I would like to add for California, its splendid showing of increase in membership.

In a letter received from Mr. Banning this morning, he asks that at this meeting we take up the matter of having the Convention approve, if possible, a resolution to have congress recognize the claim of the descendants of Hiram Solomon who advanced about \$200,000 to finance the American Revolution, and never received recognition.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Registrar, which will be received with thanks and ordered on file unless there is objection. I hear no objection, it is so ordered.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: We will have a report now from Colonel Huidekoper on the de Grasse monument.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FREDERIC L. HUIDEKOPER: Mr. President, gentlemen: The idea is strange that in the United States there exists no monument to the man who probably more than any other foreigner, any other Frenchman, contributed to bring about the independence of the United States. Admiral de Grasse, who by his victory over Admiral Graves, the British admiral, at the Capes of the Chesapeake, brought about the junction of Continental army, and which prevented reinforcements to Cornwallis from the British. There are monuments to Lafayette, Kosciusko, Rochambeau, Von Steuben and to other foreigners who served in the American Revolution, but none to Admiral de Grasse. It is not necessary to go into the details any further of the contribution made by Admiral de Grasse, who played such an important part in the Revolution. The idea of a statue to him was first broached in 1908; no definite action, however, was taken. In 1911 a report was made at the triennial meeting of this Society, which is included in pages 76 to 81 of the minutes of that meeting. No further action, however, was taken, although it was desired that the opinion of the State Societies be obtained as to whether the Society would co-operate in the move to have such a monument erected. Slight mention was made in 1914, and again a committee was appointed, of which I was chairman, but no response to amount to anything was received from the State Societies. In 1917 the matter was again brought up, but there was no quorum at the triennial meeting at the time, and that was followed by my absence for two years in the military service, so that the matter is in abeyance. It seems to me that this movement is one of sufficient merit and sufficient importance so that the opinion of this Society should be ascertained

whether it is considered worth while to pursue it further, or whether it should be dropped. I should therefore like to make a motion to this effect: That it is the opinion and sense of this meeting that steps should be taken looking to the erection of a monument to Admiral de Grasse, preferably by the Congress of the United States, and the State Societies be asked to co-operate in this movement, especially by letters from its respective members to the Senators and Representatives from their various States.

A MEMBER: Would you suggest that this monument be erected in the City of Washington?

LIEUT.-COLONEL FREDERIC L. HUIDEKOPER: I think that would be the normal place for it.

COMMANDER BIDDLE: At the battle of Yorktown, October 19th, 1781, it was de Grasse that stood there and prevented Cornwallis from retreating across the point. If he had gotten away at that particular moment,—

GENERAL PRESIDENT: I am quite sure Commander Biddle will second that resolution.

COMMANDER BIDDLE: Yes, sir, I wish to second that motion.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion of Colonel Huidekoper, which is seconded by Commander Biddle. All those in favor of its adoption please give their consent by saying aye, contrary minded. The motion is unanimously carried.

TELEGRAM.

General Secretary:

Regret deeply my inability to attend Triennial. Have transmitted carefully compiled report as General Historian to Professor Libbey and copy to yourself to New Willard Hotel, Washington. With highest success for meeting. Personal regards.

ORRA E. MONNETTE.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: We will now have the report of the Historian.

GENERAL SECRETARY: Mr. President, I would suggest that unless it is called for, the report of the Historian be not read, owing to its length.

COMMANDER BIDDLE: Mr. President, we have come a long way to this conference, let's hear it all.

GENERAL SECRETARY: Mr. President, I have been requested by the General Historian to read in his absence the following report: "To my fellow members, worthy and esteemed, my cordial greetings are extended. This report will be presented in five divisions, namely, Introductory, the Record, Patriotism, Americanism and Recommendations, to each of which your attention is called and your thoughtful consideration invited."

REPORT OF THE GENERAL HISTORIAN.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19th-20th, 1920.

I. INTRODUCTORY.

It is the due of the officers who selected, and of the delegates to the last triennial meeting who elected, your present General Historian, that it be said to them that election to any office in the Society, Sons of the Revolution, is a mark of honor and a vote of confidence. When the information came to the present incumbent that he had been chosen for the office, although then miles away and not in attendance at the meeting, it produced in him many pleasing emotions, accompanied by the sincerest appreciation. Filled with a conscientious desire to exhibit this gratitude, it has been the hope of the writer to rise to the highest attainment of the opportunities of the office and to merit most worthily the honor and distinction conferred. Believing, as hereinafter set forth, that the Society occupies a most significant and notable position with respect to the trend of American history, the development of our great Republic and the sure establishment of lofty American ideals, it has seemed to your General Historian that there existed not only a summons to duty, but an occasion for real service. While the routine work of the office has not proven unduly onerous, a careful fulfillment of all requirements has been attempted.

Immediately upon notification of the election, letters were addressed to those in authority, requesting suggestions for the work of the office and proffering complete co-operation so that a most successful period of administration might be obtained. The uniform courtesy of the other General Officers of the Society, prompt replies to correspondence and the fine fellowship which has characterized those who are charged with the supervision of affairs, have at all times been reflected in the work of the past two years. Therefore, it has been with full recognition of the honor, with prompt response to a call

to service and with keen assurance of cordial good will that the matters of this office have received attention. Of such has been the spirit of each effort.

Conceding to no other patriotic organization any superior right to exemplify in its membership an honored and patriotic citizenship, descendants of the founders of the nation, and re-affirming the force of hereditary influences in guaranteeing the perpetuation of that citizenship in a most beneficent civilization, the genius of the fathers, the sentiment of a love of country and the honor of America rest upon us all to exemplify and to serve, faithfully and well, whenever called upon so to do. If the following records show any failure on the part of any Society or the membership generally to measure fully the opportunity or to reflect adequately the grandeur of achievement, then let us halt for sincere introspection and take serious counsel among ourselves. It is the basis of efficiency that fact rather than fancy shall determine the course of any great cause or effort.

II. THE RECORD.

The Constitutional requirement is that the General Historian shall report at each meeting of the General Society upon the work of the various State Societies. He shall communicate with each State Society yearly asking for data to aid in the preparation of this report.

Correspondence has been had with the various State organizations and with the special object of securing the material upon which this report could be founded. In the early part of the present year, a letter was addressed to each one of the State Societies requesting appropriate information. The interrogations of the letter, and which were more especially accentuated, included the following:

1. The most important things accomplished by your State Society in the recent war;
2. What general activities as reflected in the life of your State Society the past three years;
3. What has been the growth and prosperity of your Society the past three years;
4. What publications or publication efforts were made by your Society during this time;
5. What public functions and results accomplished;
6. Anything else of particular interest that has been undertaken or accomplished by your organization that should be known.

This communication was transmitted with an urgent request for prompt and complete reports along the lines indicated. For the purpose of the points to be hereinafter emphasized, it is most proper that some features of the result of this questionnaire should be presented.

The Roster of Chapters in the organization shows that there are altogether thirty-two State organizations. From the officials of nineteen of these Societies replies to this communication were received; thirteen altogether failed to answer the letter of the General Historian or in any other way to supply the information desired. This is a most important fact in itself. Of the replies received, a few are quite complete in information and enthusiastic in presentation, but in some cases the dominant idea, apart from the courtesy of writing, appears to be to convey disheartening information. To one very greatly enamoured of American ideals and patriotism, of an ardent belief in the noble objects of the Society, to receive statements emanating from officers of the component parts of the organization similar to the ones about to be quoted, the surprise and shock can possibly be imagined and likewise seriously understood by those who now hear them for the first time.

In one case the writer said, with respect to his own State organization, that it "has practically ceased to function. There have been no meetings in two years." In another case, the writer said, "I am sorry to say that I am absolutely unable to arouse any enthusiasm in our Society. I have tried almost everything I can think of without success. It is a serious indictment, but a true one." In still another, it is reported that the Society "has practically marked time during the past three years."

It is not the intention to reflect upon any situation other than by stress of the mere fact itself, which should be a part of a complete report, and to no greater degree than in a notation of other matters over which an honest and enthusiastic pride may be shown.

So far as certain of the State Societies are concerned, excepting those indicated but not named in the foregoing, several very complete reports, both written and printed, were received, as well as several letters breathing the true spirit of the organization and disclosing an exemplification of the purposes for which it stands. Among these reports it is a pleasure to comment especially upon the following:

Kentucky, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Minnesota, Ohio, New York, West Virginia, Arkansas, Georgia, Washington, Colorado and California (for the latter of which the writer may be excused a pardonable pride).

Kentucky: The activities of this Society are reflected in the love of the organization and the personal interest of Mr. Samuel M. Wilson, who has honored the Sons of the Revolution and given distinction to the local Society of which he is President. He reports a very zealous and enthusiastic support of America's participation in the World War and local efforts in war work on the part of the State Society and its membership. There has been a steady, normal, but not a phenomenal, growth. There have been no publications of any formal or ambitious nature. Public functions have been carried out, and particularly in receptions in honor of returning soldiers. Twenty-five per cent. of the Society membership were participants in the military or naval service.

District of Columbia: The report, both printed and written, is presented by Mr. Charles P. Light, Secretary, and is most complete. Membership, 249. Quite a number of printed pamphlets upon patriotic and American topics have been issued in the name of the Society and disclose it as being a vital force for the attainment of these objects. Several programs of joint celebrations were conducted, and the one of February 22d, 1918, at the Sunday Tabernacle was attended by 14,000 people. A copy of the *Marines Magazine* shows a flag presentation of 1919, during the course of which Mrs. George Barnett spoke in flattering terms of the work and standing of the Society in the community. The efforts of this organization are worthy of emulation. The printed pamphlet of the Society is most praiseworthy, and a pertinent portion thereof will be commented upon later in this report.

New Jersey: This Society has not issued any publication since the last Triennial Meeting. There has been a steady growth in membership which numbered March 10th, 1920, 254. Comment is made upon the serviceability of an amendment to the by-laws authorizing the formation of branch societies, and particularly attention is called to the organization of "The Old Gloucester Chapter," organized at Woodbury, May 23d, 1919. The custom of marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers with a bronze marker of the Society, which is made to hold a flag so that the graves of these soldiers may be decorated with the flag of the Society on Decoration Day and at other times, has continued in vogue. The printed report of the work of the Society issued under date of February 23d, 1920, shows keen interest in the work and reflects great credit on the organization.

Massachusetts: There has been a participation in war work in which 55 out of a membership of 348 entered either the military or naval branch of the United States service, and nearly all of these were in France. As to

the general activities of this Society it had considerable to do with the erection of a memorial in front of King's Burying Grounds to the Chevelier de Saveur, an officer of Admiral de Grasse's fleet, then in the harbor of Boston, who was killed in a street riot going to the rescue of one of his countrymen. Likewise, there was unveiled November 17th, 1919, at Barnstable, Mass., on a gigantic rock, a memorial tablet to James Otis, this being the site of his birthplace, at which the speaker was Mr. Edmund H. Talbot, of the *Boston Star*, and a former president of the Society. The tablet, designed by the Tiffany Studios, was presented by the Society. At the annual dinner held on January 17th, 1918, its annual award of the Knox Trophy was made to the U. S. Battleship "Texas." The growth of this Society, in the judgment of its officers, has been disappointing, as the net gain during 1919 was only 38 members. Quite a number of other activities are commented upon by the Secretary, Mr. Herbert Fairfax Wallace, who writes with very great interest in the organization.

Pennsylvania: Following its previous good form, this Society published in 1919, at Philadelphia, its annual Proceedings covering the period 1918-1919. This reflects the very great strength of the organization, which is shown in many activities and many phases of patriotic work. Its membership is certainly representative and it might be urged as a standard for other Societies less active to follow, and the printed report merits special commendation. The objects of the Society are forcefully pursued by an enthusiastic and distinguished membership.

Maryland: The report shows that out of a membership of 125, mostly men of age and upwards, 20 entered the war, and of those who remained, almost all in some way or other did loyal service connected with the winning of the war. The activities of the Society as an organization have, during the past three years, been sacrificed to those of its members as individuals, and its public functions have been omitted. However, the annual meeting held on Monday, March 15th, 1920, was a notable affair, and a printed report of the same has been filed in this office. The Remarks of Brigadier-General George Richards, U. S. M. C., upon March 15th, 1918, on "The Royal Welsh Fusilliers," should be preserved as an historical document, and is an address characterized by historical insight and patriotic inspiration.

Minnesota: A report presented by H. T. Drake, Secretary, comments upon the development of patriotism among the membership as shown by their almost universal service directly or indirectly in the recent war. The active interest of so large a number of the men reflected a strong love for

America in the lives and hearts of the Society membership. Forty-six new names were added to the roll during the year, no books or pamphlets were published and the social functions of the Society were omitted except on Washington's Birthday, 1919, a large banquet was held at the Minnesota Club in St. Paul, Minn. This Society is quite active.

Ohio: The year book published for 1919 is quite complete and is a meritorious work. On pages 52-67 appear the names and photos of the members and the sons of members who served the nation in the military and naval service. At other points the record of activities of the society is set forth. Its growth and prosperity has been extended during the year, and a special observance of Washington's Birthday, Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, Bunker Hill Day and Battle of Yorktown, each year, with proper newspaper publicity, has disclosed the special work of the Society. The report is presented by Mr. Harrison S. Mulford, Secretary, and he especially comments upon the powers of the Society being directed to procure the passage by Congress of legislation to destroy anarchy within the United States and to advance other similar constructive American ideas.

New York: This Society has continued during the past two years the publication of its very complete reports of activities and proceedings, which have been distributed to the General Officers and other State Societies by mail. Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, Secretary, forwarded these reports, and calls special attention to the many and cumulative evidences of the work of this State organization. It would seem to be a superfluity to comment in flattering terms upon the splendid patriotic impulse which centers in and flows out so forcefully from old Fraunces' Tavern, New York City. Every phase of the objects and purpose of the organization seem to be kept well to the fore by the officers and members of this organization.

Incidental to this report, Mr. Drowne called attention to the death last December, in Morenz, Michigan, of the son of a Revolutionary soldier, Mr. Mackenzie Seeley. A letter was written to obtain the facts and details of his life and death for permanent recordation in the records of the Society, but this information has not been received.

West Virginia: A printed report called "Bulletin No. 2" contains the information presented relative to this Society. As a pamphlet, it is complete and contains some very able addresses of prominent men who give to this State organization the benefit of their American spirit and enthusiasm. In response to the several points of the questionnaire, the activities of the Society were not disclosed.

Arkansas: The report of the Society is presented by Mr. Wm. Mark Duncan, and exhibits a participation in war work in the same loyal manner as with others. No new members have been admitted, and nothing has been done in the way of publicity. The public functions were conducted as informal meetings, and called for aid and support in the war rather than the Society's enlargement. The courtesy of the Secretary and his eagerness to aid the cause are disclosed, but very apparently the organization as such needs some positive encouragement.

Georgia: This report is made by the Hon. Wm. Harden, whose reputation as an historian extends beyond the confines of his own State, and whose brother, Col. Edward T. Harden, is one of the distinguished members, and first Honorable Councillor of the California Society. He reports the usual war activities on the part of the officers and members of the Society, but that the work otherwise has not been as extensive in the organization as it might have been. The roll of membership shows a decrease instead of an increase during the period.

Washington: This report is made by Wm. D. Perkins, Secretary and shows an increase in membership, an annual dinner and that out of a membership of 53, 14 were in the service. No publications were made and no special public functions held.

Colorado: A report from Colorado was promised by February 15th, but was never received. From an indirect source it is learned that this Society has continued quite active. The Secretary is Mr. John Grier Canfield, who responded most courteously and as far as possible within his power.

California: The activities of this Society are better known to the writer, perhaps, than the work of other State organizations. Therefore, it is most naturally the more complete.

A roster of this Society was recently published for the year 1920, which contains a chronology, and the same is reprinted herewith to serve as a model for what could be imitated with profit by other State organizations as a basis for genuine historical record.

(This is presented to complete the record, and need not be read as a part of the report, and is filed with the original report.)

This Society points with a great deal of pride to its various publications, including "The Spirit of Patriotism," which was issued several years ago under the editorship of Orra Eugene Monnette and Leon Le Lanne French; the official organ of the Society, "The Liberty Bell," and many circulars emanating from the office of its Third Vice-President, Mr. Pierson W. Ban-

ning, who has kept the Society very much in the public mind locally in southern California and throughout the United States. Many celebrations, luncheons and patriotic affairs have been conducted throughout the war period. The increase in membership in the Society is phenomenal and apparently by comparison shows the greatest gain of all. Membership, December 31st of the following years, was as follows:

1912— 74	1913—147	1914—176	1915—235
1916—260	1917—374	1918—436	1919—498

Since December 31st, 1919, there have been filed and prepared enough applications for memberships here to bring the total up to 533.

Recently moving to new quarters, the Society's library, which contains 5,000 volumes, has been enlarged and operating in conjunction with the Society of Colonial Wars, in the State of California, is the most complete genealogical patriotic library combined in the west and on the coast. It has been popularized and is visited by very many, some who are not and some who are members of the Society, from all over the country. The organization is composed of representative men in the community who are filled with eagerness and enthusiasm to uphold the ideals of the American Republic.

Taking some of the activities of this Society as a guide, it will be the pleasure of the writer to comment more specifically upon what he believes to be the greater opportunity of the General Society and the State organizations at the present time.

It is believed that if in response to the questionnaire sent out by the General Historian others of the State Societies had furnished the information, the record would disclose that others of the State organizations have been quite as active as the foregoing which have received special mention. However, it is inexcusable that the reports should not have been filed and the facts of growth and prosperity thereby presented.

This record, as such, should not be closed without including special reference to the fine personnel of the General Officers of the General Society (excepting, of course, the writer) and the distinguished services rendered by them during the past two years. Their reports as presented at the Triennial Meeting will disclose the details of their work, but this reference bears more upon the standing of the organization among patriotic bodies in our land and the splendid reputation which it possesses. It has continued to be a real influence, as far as exerted, in the life of the nation, and there has not been any phase of the work entrusted to the abilities of its General Officers which

has been neglected. However, the opportunity and activities of the General Officers can likewise rise no higher than that of the officers and members of the various State organizations. If there be any lack of enthusiasm with the latter or failure to enlarge the usefulness of the organization, then, of course, this inactivity and neglect must perforce be reflected in the general situation as affecting the whole organization.

III. PATRIOTISM.

The World War plunged the nations of the earth into gloom and discouragement. The awful loss of life and property, the terrible carnage and the gaunt spectre of human selfishness which stalked ghost-like through the terrors of the years 1914 to 1918, and the subsequent entrance of the United States into that war, produced a situation directly affecting the membership of the State Societies and the General Society, Sons of the Revolution. As a matter of history a record should be compiled setting forth in detail the names and the military, naval and civic services rendered by members of the Society during the war. A most splendid patriotic spirit was shown by everyone to whom the call of duty and the question of devotion to his native land came, and when the records are finally compiled, it will disclose that the Society, Sons of the Revolution, individually and collectively, lived and acted, during the period of the war, true to the spirit and heritage of the fathers and with honor and distinction in behalf of our country. Now, the period of reconstruction is on.

As in the war, this situation presents a most unique opportunity to the Society, which can be employed in a forceful way. The field for instilling and educating those who are not fortunate enough, from an hereditary standpoint, to possess an inherent love of country and an affection for American institutions and ideals is very large and offering extended influences to the Society. If the standards of American life, lessons of patriotism and intense loyalty to America cannot be exemplified, enforced and set forth as a vital factor within the limits of our own nation by the truly patriotic societies such as ours, then there are no other organizations which possess the opportunity in any special degree.

The Society in the State of California during the war exacted of its membership the signing of a pledge of fealty. This was not attempted as any test of loyalty, since disloyalty could not exist in the membership of the organization, but rather from the desire to procure a recorded pledge from each member of the Society to be preserved as an example to all and as an

heritage to be transmitted to future generations. This pledge was prepared by the writer, and its execution in duplicate form was asked of the membership of the Society, one copy being kept by the individual member and the other copy returned to be filed in the archives of the organization. It is most fitting and appropriate that, under the discussion of a theme of patriotism, this pledge of fealty be quoted here.

PLEDGE OF FEALTY.

“Being desirous, as a member of the Society, Sons of the Revolution, in the State of California, the patriotic objects of which organization are well and widely known, of recording in permanent form a reaffirmance of my pledge of fealty in this most crucial hour of the nation’s history, which is done in evidence of my own American citizenship, loyalty and patriotism; in recognition of a noble ancestry, lineally ascending to those who were the founders of the American Commonwealth, and in perpetuating, to the honor of my family and my next of kin, the patriotic status of myself, for the understanding of and influence upon the generations of Americans who shall live after me,

I,, hereby pledge all that I am or hope to become, all that I have or hope to possess, and myself, both in body and spirit, giving up these and my life, if necessary, for the defense of my native land; in support of the Government of the United States of America, and in the furtherance of the cause of individual liberty and true democracy, that they may exist and continue, free and unfettered, upon the face of the earth. All this I offer for the active, energetic and successful prosecution of the present international war, and in behalf of the civil, military and naval forces of our grand and noble republic.

(Signed)

Born.....

Filed in the office of the Society this
day of....., 19....

Attest: , *President.*
..... , *Secretary.*”

What is patriotism? It is love of one’s native land. Not only that, but with a continuous and abiding affection that will lead one to lay down his life,

if it need be, and to defend it against all assaults of enemies of every kind. One's land is not limited to the physical and geographical boundaries definitely limiting it, but one's country includes the history of the nation, its traditions, its monuments, its memorials, its institutions, its governments, the truest expression of its life, and many other elements, all of which, brought together, give it a force, vitality and permanency which demands and secures from its citizens the most positive loyalty and continuous adherence.

Hence patriotic societies, which reach back to the foundations of the republic, and which include in their membership the worthy descendants of those who have established and preserved the nation, possess peculiar aptitudes and special abilities from this heritage to hold aloft the flag of the republic, to serve in war and peace under its banners, and to energize and fortify the strength of the nation. It should be said, with some positiveness, that in order to do all of the things which revolve around patriotic standards it is necessary to do more than celebrate the anniversaries of Revolutionary events, compile and preserve records of those ancestors who were in the war, to mark their graves and to exemplify an honorable pride in a descent from them. All of this is fine and comports with the objects of the Society.

But the Society, Sons of the Revolution, will never rise to its fullest opportunity until it readjusts its perspective and realigns itself, both in organization, spirit and effort, upon a basis of becoming a vital, active and persistent force in the life and development of the nation. Its sphere is as large as its influence can be made to extend.

IV. AMERICANISM.

Akin to patriotism and including it, but possessing a closer definition, is the subject or theme of "Americanism." One of the grave situations in our national life existing prior to the war, and only the more emphasized by the war, has been a failure on the part of the American people to crystallize their forces and energies into truly characteristic expressions and activities. It is astonishing that it should ever have been possible that Americans should wish to retain by hyphenation the names and origins of the Old World. We have been a busy people, much employed at the earning of money and given to versatile enjoyments. We have not taken much thought along the lines of maintaining an essential American spirit and life. By some this is called "Nationalism" as opposed to "Internationalism," but reference is not to matters of diplomacy as affecting world relations. What is in mind is that there should be a distinguishable and well-defined Americanism in every phase of

American life. We have thought it were worth while to cater to the traditions of the Old World, and to borrow from its history and modes the standards of our living. Our national life has been influenced and metamorphosed by the institutional ideals of Europe, as brought to us by immigrants and as reflected in the education and acquisitions of our own people in their travels abroad. What we need is a distinct and positive expression of American life, founded in a true patriotism and love of country, and exemplified in an Americanism which shall be set apart as a beacon light upon a mountain, shining forth to the world; a democracy in a republic, loving America for America's sake and not for individual aggrandizement.

The various radical movements as expressed in the activities of the Red and I. W. W. organizations which are spreading all over the world, and are starting in the United States as a menace to our government and its institutions, cannot be completely and properly answered by legislation and deportation. They must be answered by intelligent, educational influences, and by the inculcation of a belief in law and order, and that a representative government brings the greatest blessing to society, as shown in a republic such as ours.

However, it is quite pertinent that the Society should go on record and continue to press these positive ideas upon those in authority. Attention is called to the following resolution, taken in an endeavor to secure legislation to prevent the spread of "Bolshevism," recommended by the General Officers for consideration by the several State Societies:

"WHEREAS, There has appeared in our beloved land an organization of widespread effort to raise a new emblem, the flag of the Army of Discontent; and anarchy disguised in many forms has spread among the nations of the world to an alarming extent; and any paltering with this evil is the surest way to expose our institutions of liberty to its infection; and

"WHEREAS, The members of the Sons of the Revolution are firm in the belief that there is not room in our country for two flags; therefore,

"Be it resolved, That we express as our earnest wish and deep conviction that all rulers, judges and other persons in authority should patriotically unite to prevent the insidious intrusions of these poisonous doctrines of the Old World, and to bring all such expressions of disloyalty to the attention of the proper authority,

in order that they may be punished for their audacious offense against our national hospitality.”

It would seem that it is eminently proper that a committee be appointed to take such steps as might be deemed necessary to bring before the public the necessity of some definite action being taken in order to curb the rapidly spreading spirit of discontent. Some action has been taken by the California and other Societies along this or similar lines. It is believed that it is a part of the objects of the organization, and should be more strongly adopted as one of its vital and significant efforts to stimulate the citizenship of the United States, in both a sentimental and educational way, to love the flag, the institutions of our land, and to support the government in consistent, unselfish loyalty.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS.

The record is before you, and it is for the officers of the General Society and delegates present to justly determine as to whether or not it is a pleasing one. Undoubtedly you will find several splendid evidences of the Society's activities and many expressions of its life to which you can point with pride. The writer is plain-spoken and sometimes vigorous in his opinions. It is with both love and a zeal for the cause that the following is written.

As indicated previously in this report, the Society, Sons of the Revolution, is a unique organization and possesses unusual opportunity for the elevation of American citizenship. Its purposes are not entirely fulfilled in recording past events and in illuminating history or its records. Its higher object is and should be to establish the Society as a factor in public affairs, seeking for a loftier patriotism and a stronger Americanism along the lines best calculated to secure these results. But when officers of the State organizations report conditions indicating either a decadence or a quiescence, or the cessation of functions, it is certainly very lamentable to note. Therefore, it is recommended that a serious, proper and exhaustive accounting be taken as to the reason for the existence of any condition which may not be wholly flattering as the record is reviewed, and to take counsel as to whether or not the Society is serving its purposes in the highest degree. The District of Columbia has set forth as a foreword in one of its pamphlets the following:

“Some of the purposes of this Society, with a short resume of its history, follows. It should be an incentive for every member to make every effort to bring in as many new members as possible. In your family and among your acquaintances you no

doubt have friends who belong to other State Societies who if properly approached would be glad of an opportunity to affiliate with us. This is your opportunity to do what we greatly need at this time. There are also many desirable, eligible persons, not members of any Society, who would doubtless gladly accept an invitation to join with us."

This is the keynote of progress. Without a large membership, scattered throughout the nation, the Society, the Sons of the Revolution, cannot exert very much influence, either in personality or in a material sense. The fact that it is not growing in sufficient numbers is the most serious reflection upon its existence.

It may be forbidden ground that is transgressed upon, but, without any measure of criticism upon what has gone before, it seems most unwise that the two Societies, Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution, are permitted to travel each its separate way as a distinct organization, when, if they were combined and serving the same purpose, they could do more of valued patriotic service and public good. It is a reflection upon each organization that this situation is permitted to continue, for no valid objection can be found in either a combination or confederation, except that which is found in narrow prejudice and selfishness.

It is inconceivable that a society of the seniority and magnitude of the Sons of the Revolution possesses no printed and published national register or index list of its membership. While the various State Society publications have their place and advantage, yet the very unification and co-ordination of the work of the General Society require the publication of membership lists and other matters tending to popularize and establish the central organization. Particularly should records of sons of Revolutionary soldiers who have become members of the organization, and other special accounts pertaining to members and their ancestors, be permanently preserved, not alone for the archives of the Society, but as well for the benefit of the public and future generations. It is essential that certain of these things be done to insure both a popular standing and permanent character of the Society as a part of the objects to be attained.

Let us, therefore, preserve records of our membership and of our ancestors, marking their graves, as in the past; let us keep the anniversaries which commemorate the leaders and battles of the War of the Revolution; let us rejoice in our own heritage and descent from the forefathers; let us hold celebrations which are intended to make public our affection for and

fealty to the land of our birth; let us do all the things which are becoming and delightful in a patriotic organization; but, in addition, let us, as American citizens, who have had so recently the inspiration of the World War to unite us in a common cause for the common advance to a common victory, remember that patriotic organizations, such as ours, are of no avail unless they are an active, vital, permeating influence in the communities in which we live; unless they attract and draw men to their membership who are proud to proclaim the benefits in better citizenship and the influences upon manhood, character, patriotism and Americanism throughout the breadth and length of the commonwealth.

You have borne with me long, and I thank you again for your patience and for the great honor in being able to serve you, as I have conscientiously tried to do.

Respectfully submitted,

ORRA E. MONNETTE,

General Historian."

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the painstaking and instructive report of the General Historian; if there is no objection, it will be received and ordered on file. I hear no objection, it is so ordered. We will now have the report of the Committee of the Society on Archives.

GENERAL SECRETARY: Mr. Blaine, the Chairman, is not present.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: We will have the report of the Committee on Color Guard.

GENERAL SECRETARY: Dr. Franklin is not present.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: The next is a report of the Committee on the Placing of a Tablet on the House Where the General Society First Met.

GENERAL RICHARDS: The General President, at the last Triennial Convention, appointed a committee for the purpose of placing a tablet on the house where the General Society sprang into existence in 1890. The details of the report of that committee will be made by Mr. Strickland, who is a member of the committee.

MR. STRICKLAND: The details which I have gone into was the question of whether there was to be a permanent building there of sufficient character on which to place a tablet. There were three buildings composed of the Chamberlin House, and I understand it was in the center one, not the one

on the corner, in which the meeting took place. That building is still there and is used for office purposes. It recently has been reconstructed, and probably will remain in its present condition for a number of years. If it is changed at any time, it will probably be connected with larger buildings. The owner is Hugh Wallace, here in Washington, and he says that it is perfectly agreeable to him to put a tablet on the building, and that he will make such arrangements as will make it permanent as any for any new structures.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO PLACE A TABLET UPON THE
BUILDING IN WHICH THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION WAS ORGANIZED.**

The committee appointed to investigate and report the placing of a tablet upon the building in which the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution was organized, makes the following report:

At the time the General Society was organized, there were three houses at the corner of 15th and I Streets, Northwest, which were occupied by John Chamberlin as a restaurant and house of entertainment. The corner house was numbered 825, the house south adjoining 823, and the next house south was 821.

The Society was organized in No. 823 on April 19th, 1890, thirty years ago, with Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, President of the New York Society, presiding, and Ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, of Maryland, was elected first President. The three houses spoken of were erected about sixty years ago, and covered lots 34, 35 and 36, in square 220, lot 35 being the lot on which the building stood where the Society was organized. This lot in the division between the original proprietors of the United States went to the heirs of John Davidson.

Ferdinand Wood, member of Congress from New York, lived in 825, and Ex-Governor Swan, of Maryland, lived in 823, the house in which the Society was organized, and 821 was occupied by James G. Blaine, prior to the time that the property was in the possession of John Chamberlin.

No. 823 is at the present time owned by Hugh Wallace, who is in business on 12th Street, between F and G Streets, and upon taking up the matter of placing a tablet on the building with his confidential agent, it was stated that there would be no objection, and it was also stated that as the building has been improved for business purposes, it would probably remain in its

present condition for a good many years, and also that in case any change should be made and the building torn down, it is believed that the new owners would not object to having the spot marked by the tablet.

Respectfully,

REEVES T. STRICKLAND, Dist. Col.,

For the Committee.

April 19th, 1920.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: I have here the report. If there is no objection it will be received and placed on file. We will now have the report of the Nominating Committee.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

MR. OLYPHANT: Gentlemen, with his usual forethought, the General President notified the Nominating Committee, through the General Secretary, that they would be appointed to-day to make nominations for the General Officers for the ensuing three years. Having in mind that it was well to take time by the forelock and complete our labors in time to dine this evening with the rest of the members of the Triennial Convention, we called a meeting of that committee this morning at 11 o'clock. I had previously communicated with those Societies that were interested in the nominations for General Officers so that we would have the benefit of the opinions of the President or their officers or their board of managers as to whom they would like to see placed on the list of General Officers. I received as Chairman of that committee letters from all ten State Societies. As there are only ten offices to fill, we could not go beyond that with success, and this is the result of the labors of your committee: After previous discussion, the committee was unanimous in the selection of the following names for General Officers:

For General President, James Mortimer Montgomery, of New York;

For General Vice-President, Charles Custis Harrison, of Pennsylvania;

For Second General Vice-President, Edmund Hawes Talbot, of Massachusetts;

For General Secretary, Professor William Libbey, of New Jersey;

For Assistant General Secretary, W. Hall Harris, Jr., of Maryland;

For General Treasurer, General George Richards, U. S. M. C., District of Columbia;

For Assistant General Treasurer, Robert Patterson Benedict, of Illinois;
 For General Chaplain, Rev. George Heathcote Hills, D.D., of Ohio;
 For General Registrar, Hobart Brinsmade, of Missouri;
 For General Historian, Orra E. Monnette, of California.

The Nominating Committee also discussed the advisability of adding another officer to the General Officers of the Society, and believe that this should be the office of Judge Advocate General, and recommend this to the Society for its favorable consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT OLYPHANT, N. Y.
 REEVES T. STRICKLAND, D. C.
 HERBERT F. WALLACE, Mass.
 CLEMENT BIDDLE, Penna.
 R. E. FREER, Ohio.

MR. LADD: I move the report of the Nominating Committee be received and filed.

A MEMBER: I second that motion.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Those in favor of Mr. Ladd's motion say aye, contrary minded— The motion is carried.

A MEMBER: I move the General Secretary be directed to cast one vote in favor of the nominations of the committee.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Will Mr. Beck please take the chair.

MR. BECK: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion; is it seconded.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

MR. BECK: It is moved and seconded that the General Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for all the names suggested in the report of the Committee on Nominations. All those in favor say aye; contrary minded— It is unanimously carried.

MR. BECK (who had taken the chair while the Secretary voted): It gives me great pleasure to express the gratification of the Society in welcoming Mr. Montgomery again to the chair.

MR. WILKINSON: Before the new officers take their seats, I would like to move that the Society give a vote of thanks to the outgoing officers for their

able assistance and efficient manner in which they have performed their duties during the past years.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: You have heard the motion of Mr. Wilkinson. All those in favor say aye; contrary minded— The motion is unanimously carried. Gentlemen, I, in behalf of the General Officers, thank you for the distinction you have again conferred upon us. As I said before, I only hope we will prove worthy of the faith placed in us. The next in order is the unfinished business.

MR. HUNT: I have been instructed by the District of Columbia Society to introduce a motion and resolution pertaining to a subject which has nothing to do with the Revolution. I think there are certain broad principles which a society like this must apply whenever it goes outside of the letter of its Constitution and its purpose. There is also great danger in organizations like ours of our meddling in other people's affairs, expressing opinions upon public matters which do not concern us. If it is a public question, which concerns the public and concerns us all, then it seems to me it is legitimate and proper for the Sons of the Revolution to express itself, and wherever it is a subject not pertaining to the Revolution, then it seems to me, in order to have any force in coming from us it must come from us practically unanimously; that is to say that we do not wish to express ourselves—express opinions—upon any subjects which are controversial among ourselves. Now, the President told us that 1,200 men, Sons of the Revolution, were in this late war. I believe that fifty or sixty (wasn't it, Mr. Montgomery) have made the supreme sacrifice. Now, those who were in it were in the Army and Navy and Marine Corps of the United States. When I speak of Sons of the Revolution who were in the war I mean those who were in the military service, naval service or marine service, and whose service endangered their lives, and I do not mean those who served in a civil capacity. I suppose that everyone who could, served in this last war in a civil capacity, and all who could—nearly all who could—served in a military capacity or in a naval or in a marine—or the naval, I believe, includes the marine. Now, Mr. Libbey, in his admirable report, says in the majority of the other societies a healthy growth has been reported. This has doubtless been due to the general stimulation of patriotic feeling which took place in the country caused by the war. This suggests action by the General Society upon the subject of awarding some mark of recognition that those of its members know who served during the war and therefore brought honor to the Society. This has been done by some of the

other patriotic societies, and the adoption of some simple designation, the wearing of the insignia, might seem an appropriate means of marking this service. Unquestionably this Society would be recreant to its record if it did not honor those Sons who went out in the World War—men who began fighting five generations ago, and to many of them a large proportion of whom have laid down their lives in defense of American liberty. The motion which I hold in my hand includes those who fought in the Allied armies, not alone those who fought in the American army. Now, there is a question of whether the bodies of the men who were slain on the other side of the water or who died there should be brought back to American soil. So far as I am concerned, I think they should not be. I think that, lying where they fought, they constitute the magnificent monument of American valor and of how America saved the world. I am conscious that everybody does not agree to that. There are some people who feel that the boys who fell over there should be brought home and interred in the soil in which they were born. It is a sentimental question; no argument can be produced for or against it; people will not argue against it; it is purely a matter of feeling. I say, so far as I am concerned, if I were so unfortunate—no, I don't say so unfortunate; if I had the pride, as Abe Lincoln called it, of having one of my kin that fell over there, I would like to see that simple cross that rests upon him now have emblazoned upon it the fact that he was a Son of the Revolution. Two propositions present themselves. If there is any body of men among these delegates that disagrees to this proposition, I will take the responsibility of withdrawing it. Either it must be unanimously, or practically so, or it would not stand for an instant. First, that we should, if possible, adopt some badge or modification of the badge which we now have, or an addition to the badge which we now have which shall signify that the wearer of it was in the military or naval or marine service in the World War, eliminating all of us who were in the civil service during the war. I don't know how many men it takes behind a soldier—fifteen or sixteen—and judging from the experience of the late war, I should say it takes to make a soldier about sixteen men and sixteen women, all busily employed; and we don't claim from the Society—we who gave all of our time and our energies and such talents as we had to the government during the war—we don't claim any recognition, and we are not entitled to any. Those who went out prepared to give the supreme sacrifice and those who gave it should have some eternal mark of record. Those that are alive should bear it upon their breasts as a part of the sign of the Sons of

the Revolution, and those that are dead should have it upon the cross which stands at the head of their graves in France. Whereas, here is the resolution:

WHEREAS, Upwards of one thousand members of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution performed during the World War military or naval service in the nation's defense, and in the armies and navies of the Allied forces, many of whom made the supreme sacrifice; and

WHEREAS, A uniform method should be devised through which the services of surviving members may be recognized and the memory of those deceased members, as Sons of the Revolution, may be preserved; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee from the General Society be appointed to devise a distinctive badge, to be worn with the Society's emblem by members who served in the Allied and American forces, and an appropriate marker for the graves of deceased members, or to submit, for the approval of the General President, any other plan for the purposes stated, and to carry into effect through the several State Societies the methods adopted for these objects.

The idea is, we express purely in a tentative way, a preference for the honor being in the form of something added to the badge or insignia of the Society. We express in a general way a tentative preference for marking the graves with some sign of our Society, but if, upon elaborate examination and further suggestion, the committee which the President appoints decides that some other method is best, then that method is to be employed instead of this one, which is purely preferential and not obligatory.

MR. OLYPHANT: I second this motion, Mr. President, and in this connection I would like to read a very short extract from the minutes of the Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, held on January 26th, 1920. "The President spoke of the recognition of members who had been in the army or navy of the United States during the war, and on motion of Colonel Bates, it was resolved to instruct the delegates to the Triennial Meeting of the General Society to suggest that a proper medal be designed for the General Society to be used by all the State Societies in decorating men who volunteered their services in the great war," and I, on my own authority, most heartily commend the suggestion to especially mark those who made the supreme sacrifice on the fields of France.

SENATOR SPENCER: I speak merely from a military standpoint of practicality, when it comes to putting some mark on the graves of those on the other side; all those graves will necessarily have to be distinguished with military markers of uniform character; they are all under military control, and I don't think it would be permitted to place upon them any special designation, for instance, someone might put on the letters "K. of C.," etc. Some would like to mark the graves of their members by something to show that they belonged to them, and I don't think it at all permissible from a military standpoint.

A MEMBER: It seems to me that all such objections and others that may be presented, for lack of force, should be submitted to the discretion of the Committee and the General President.

DR. ROBINS: What was in the mind of my fellow delegate is precisely what is in my mind. We don't want to do anything that will even look like an attempt to do an impracticable thing in regard to those who have died. I don't believe that the War Department will sanction anything upon the grave of an American soldier except the fact that he was an American soldier, and I suggest, therefore, that if the mover of the resolution would consent, that where that part of the resolution referring to the graves of those who have died there, some other words be substituted, leaving it entirely to the discretion of the committee, and for the committee also to take such other steps as may fully recognize those of our sons who have died. That leaves the matter entirely open, and does not commit ourselves ahead to something that I do not believe will ever be recognized. Because, as my friend has said, there are universities in this land who are keen to put some mark upon those of their sons who died. It is true of many of the great organizations who have a pride in their organizations, not as well founded as we have, perhaps, but nevertheless a corresponding pride to do the same thing, and when we enter the field of honor in France, we see upon the graves of those who have fallen nothing but that which identifies themselves with the service in which they fought and died.

MR. HUNT: The resolution as it stands gives the committee full power to make such changes or recommendations or take such action as it might choose to take. The resolution contains nothing obligatory in any respect, and I know that besides the Elks, K. of C., various others have taken steps toward marking the graves, but I don't believe these plans will be accepted.

Whether or not the War Department will allow it or whether it should be done, is all a matter to be thrashed out at the leisure of a committee.

MR. LADD: I rise to a point of order. Has this committee power to act or will the adoption of this resolution suspend the matter until another triennial?

GENERAL PRESIDENT: That is not quite clear in my mind.

MR. LADD: I move that they have power to take action.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Will you make clear to Mr. Hunt what you mean?

MR. LADD: I want the committee to have power to act, and I move, sir, that they have power to take such action as may be necessary to carry out this resolution.

GENERAL RICHARDS: Can the resolution be read again? Upon the point as to whether the War Department would permit this to be done, no answer can be made until it has been placed before the War Department, but I did make an inquiry from an officer of the Graves Registration Service as to whether this thing was possible, and he saw no objection to it and so stated. The resolution as it is written suggests this plan as the preferred plan, but in its text leaves it discretionary with the committee to be appointed, to devise any other plan that will recognize the services of the living and honor the memory of the dead.

SENATOR SPENCER: The General may be quite right. The Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, of which I happen to be a member, has never considered that question, although people talked about the recognition of those who have died over there. In my own opinion I think that we are putting concretely into this resolution a recommendation which has no possible chance of being adopted, and just to that extent proposing a thing that is impracticable.

GENERAL SECRETARY: I may say that the resolution covers that point completely. (He reads it again.)

DR. ROBINS: One of the things that is going to be of the most trouble in the award of these medals, simple as it may seem, is who will be entitled to them, and how will the resolution be worded so as to designate definitely the people who will be entitled to them. Now, for instance, I know it is "active service" in the resolution; does that include doctors?

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Providing they wore the uniform, I understand.

DR. ROBINS: Does it include Red Cross workers?

GENERAL PRESIDENT: No.

DR. ROBINS: The reason I am asking those questions is because the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of Virginia has had a medal struck off, representing the Virginia Society, a copy of which I have here in my hand. One of the points that we wanted to determine in our own Society was to whom this cross should be given, who was eligible for it, and I was instructed to find out at this meeting exactly who could wear them. It seemed, as I say, a rather simple matter until you went over your list and knew of the men who had rendered service, and then had to determine who would be entitled to wear them, and we appointed, however, a committee on eligibility, and we think that this committee is not going to allow anyone to wear the medal who is not entitled to it. But there are some questions that arise and I think it is extremely necessary that the award of those medals shall be done on a uniform recommendation, that is to say, that one State shall not give the medal on a different classification from another State, and there ought to be a committee on eligibility that would represent the national organization so that these medals are not worn by those not entitled to wear them, and I would like that incorporated in this resolution. I would like to have the preamble to those resolutions read again.

GENERAL SECRETARY: (Read whole resolution.)

GENERAL RICHARDS: I would like to ask that a purely clerical correction be made in the text of that resolution, that the word "American" be stricken out; the forces are sufficiently described, but the resolution itself seemed to limit it to service in the American forces.

MR. HUNT: The mover has no objection.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Anything further for or against the resolution?

MR. FALLS: On a point of information, sir, I would like to ask whether we had any members of our Society who served in the Allied Army?

GENERAL PRESIDENT: That was included, sir, as I understand it.

GENERAL RICHARDS: My object in moving to have the correction made was so as to include all that the resolution described in the beginning—those who served in the American forces and in the Allied forces.

REV. DR. MCKIM: Is it not a fact that the two clauses are inconsistent? In the first it says "all who served in the Allied or American Armies," and in the second it refers to the American Army and does not refer to the Allied Armies, and I understand General Richards moves to strike out the "American" in the second paragraph.

DR. ROBINS: I would like to make an amendment to this resolution, and that is that a committee of censors be appointed by the President, representing the General Society, and that no awards shall be made until the names and services of the proposed recipients shall have been submitted to this board. I think it is a very necessary thing. I didn't realize that there could be any question until this question came up in the Virginia Society, and we had names presented to us when it was doubtful whether they were entitled to recognition. One of our prominent members who was on the Reserve was appointed to serve if called, but he never was called, and there are a great many questions of that sort that are going to come up, and the award of the medals will not be worth anything unless some official body passes on it. I want the names referred to that committee before the awards are made.

Whereupon the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That those members of the Sons of the Revolution who took an active part in the late war on the American side or with the Allies, other than in the army, navy, or marine corps, their duties to be passed on by the committee, shall be awarded an appropriately engrossed certificate.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Any further discussion?

MR. BIDDLE: I was on the committee that prepared the records for the Pennsylvania Society in Philadelphia. This is what we did. We had a great deal of trouble in getting what information we needed. We sent out for statements of the records of these officers from April, 1917, until November, 1918, and had to guess at the rest and do the best we could. I will report, for the benefit of the committee, what we did. We divided the lists into army, navy, and marine corps as being strictly military; and under branches, we had commissioned and non-commissioned. We then took another branch and called it the miscellaneous, which included such work as selling Liberty Bonds and things of that kind, four-minute men, three-minute men, and work of such nature that was done by men who had no military training. They could do nothing else, they did the best they could, and we called this the miscellaneous branch. Now, the Society of Colonial Wars also distributed medals.

It included miscellaneous, army, navy, marine corps, commissioned and non-commissioned. A certificate was awarded to civilians who took part in the war.

DR. ROBINS: I would like to inquire if my amendment has been accepted?

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Yes, it was.

DR. ROBINS: Is it in the resolution now that all names would have to be submitted to this committee, because I want to know before I vote for it. Was that the understanding?

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Yes, sir.

A MEMBER: I should like to see an incorporation in that resolution to the effect that before any medal may be awarded that the recipient should submit documentary evidence to the committee on awards, or a certified copy of his discharge from the service, also a certificate from the Secretary of his Society that he was a member of the Society at the time he was in the service.

A MEMBER: There seems to be some difficulty about the suggestion that has just been made in that it requires the applicant who has not been discharged, in order to receive the award, to submit evidence of his discharge.

A MEMBER: That was my objection.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: That appears to be acceptable to Mr. Hunt. All those in favor of the resolution say aye; contrary minded. The resolution is unanimously carried.

MR. GILLESPIE: I would like to suggest a supplemental resolution which would incorporate all those who did service in other sections, who would have to come up to a certain standard which this committee would decide on, and they could be awarded a certificate.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Will you put that in writing?

MR. DROWNE: I think that proposition would be a little unfair, because in many societies no record has been kept except of those who were really enlisted men. That is a recognition of all those members of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution who entered service other than military during the late war. Now, I submit, sir, that there is probably not on the rolls of any Society of the Sons of the Revolution a single man who would not be entitled

to that decoration. There isn't any member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution who did not serve his country during the late war. Those of us who were too old to serve in a military capacity served in some other capacity, and I do not think we need any distinction. The fact that we are members of the Society Sons of the Revolution is a demonstration of the fact that we served our country during the war according to the best of our ability.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Is there any further discussion?

MR. FREER: There is one other point I would like to raise; that is, would the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Illinois include the members of the Society who joined since returning from the service. We have taken quite a number into our Society since they have come back who were not members of the Society at the time they were in the service. Some provision should be made, in my mind, to award them a special medal, perhaps of a different character, for their service. They were patriotic, and we have taken in quite a number of men since that time who are now members in good standing. If the chair will entertain the motion I will move it. I move that the same committee previously authorized consider the advisability of striking off a medal to be awarded to those Sons of the Revolution who served in the late war, in the army, navy, or marine corps, and who were not at that time members of the Society, but have since joined, a similar medal or any kind of a medal, in their discretion. My motion is to leave it entirely to the committee.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: You have heard the motion; is it seconded?

MR. LIVINGSTON: Why not let the committee pass on that? It seems to me that if we serve our country at the risk of our lives, it doesn't make any difference whether we were members of the Society when we did that service or whether we joined the Society afterwards, it is the same service; and why not let that go to the committee?

MR. KEYES: I want to say to you gentlemen that we have two members in our Society who have joined since they returned, and I am proud to say Major Earl Stutt is one of them, who has been seen on your streets many times, and I want him to have just the same, for he did the work just the same as if he had belonged to the Society. I don't think there is any distinction; there has been no resolution passed that would bear on this matter at all.

MR. BIDDLE: I want to say that you will find, and I have had experience, that the committee will decide all of these points.

DR. ROBINS: I move that this point be left to the committee to decide.

MR. GILLESPIE: I have written this rather hastily. "*Resolved*, That those members of the Sons of the Revolution who took an active part in the late war on the American side, or with the Allies, other than in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, duties to be passed on by the committee, shall be awarded an appropriate engrossed certificate."

GENERAL RICHARDS: I second that motion.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Those in favor of that motion will please raise their right hands. (Note—26 voted affirmatively, 28 negatively, the motion being lost.)

MR. HENRY K. BUSH BROWN: I would like to make a suggestion relative to the report of your Historian General. The report pertained particularly to the maintenance of the ideals of our forefathers, and the suggestions that this war had called for the necessity for a better understanding, and in pursuance of this idea, there has been drafted a bill for a better education along the lines of our country and its ideals, and with your permission, Mr. President, I will read this preamble and one or two clauses of the bill. (The bill was then read to the house, after which the speaker continued.) I believe, gentlemen, that there is a crying need in this land for this kind of an institution in order to bring home to our own citizens as well as those of foreign birth a better understanding of what our nation really is, and to give them that kind of training that will make them efficient citizens. There are, in my belief, a million youth in this land who have no proper educational opportunity between the ages of 15 and 20 years, the period when they are most in need of guidance and instruction. They seek employment in some temporary place, wandering from one occupation to another trying to find themselves, and they waste their time for lack of proper direction, and it would be under a commission of this kind whose sworn ideals to maintain the ideals of the American Constitution and to further its instruction, and at the same time give them the opportunity for maintenance during the period of development. We lack, as the war has eminently proved, a very much needed physical development in our land. A third of those who were drafted were physically unfit, due to lack of physical development, and that is a prime necessity to a mental and spiritual comprehension. Those who do not get a good physical and a good intellectual and manual training, wandering from one temporary occupa-

tion to another, become dissatisfied and discontented, because they have not had a fair chance in this land of ours that is supposed to give an equal opportunity to all, and they are the ones that are subject to Bolshevism, intrigue and spoils, and I ask, Mr. Chairman, that this matter be submitted to a committee to report upon during the trip to Mount Vernon.

JAMES M. BECK: I move the resolution be referred by the Secretary of the Society to the Rockefeller Foundation.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: You have heard the motion, it will be so referred.

MR. LADD: Mr. General President, I rise to present a motion on behalf of a resolution of our board of managers: "*Resolved*, That the delegates appointed to represent the Society at the meeting of the General Society to be held on April 19th, 1920, be and hereby are instructed as follows: To protest to said General Society against the legality of the following provisions in what are printed in the record of the adjourned meeting of the Society held April 19th and 20th, 1917, as 'By-Laws adopted by the General Society on April 19th, 1918,' to wit: That provision on page 103 of said printed record as By-Law number 1, entitled, Branch Societies, provisions printed on page 106 thereof, as a part of By-Law number 2, entitled Executive Committee, and so much of the provision printed as By-Law number 4, entitled Insignia as is contained in the second, third and fourth sentences thereof, all relating to the wearing of the insignia, and to the words in the fifth sentence thereof, 'or a miniature size of the same,' and to the words 'executive committee' wherever they occurred in said provisions designated as By-Laws, and the said delegates are directed to make such motions and to take such action as will present this protest to the said meeting and make same effective." I have a certified copy which I will hand to the Secretary.

Prior to the last general assembly, there was a committee appointed to consider amendments to the Constitution. That committee presented a report which is printed in the minutes as distributed, and is on pages 8 and 9. It concludes with no recommendations. Now, when the General Society met the last time, the report was printed and distributed in precisely that form and attached to it were a great many suggestions as to alterations in the fundamental law of the Society; none of them were recommended by the full committee or by parts of it. Thereupon a motion was made after a statement made by the mover, of the fact that is well known, that in this Society the Constitution contains no provision for amendment. It offers

no specified program, and therefore there can be no amendment only by the unanimous action by the State Societies. Thereupon the mover of the resolution said, "I move you, that the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, resolve that the duties of the General Officers and of the several State Secretaries and State Registrars be those duties which are specified to such officers respectively in the report of the committee on the Constitution bearing date April 19th." Now, to such amendments as define the duties of the General Officers or of the Registrars or other officers of the State Societies, the State of New York has no objection, but when the so-called resolutions are printed, they are printed as By-Laws, and the first one reads, "Branch Societies: The States may form Branch Societies within their State limits where deemed desirable." We didn't see where that had any relation to the duties of General Officers. We pass over the definition of the duties of the General Treasurer, General Registrar, Historian, and we come to this provision: "There shall be an Executive Committee, which shall consist of the General President, the General Secretary, the Assistant General Secretary, the General Treasurer, the Assistant General Treasurer. A quorum to consist of at least three General Officers. It shall have charge of the affairs of the Society, except such as pertain to the subject of membership of the State Societies, in the interval between the meetings of the General Society. It shall present a report at each meeting of the General Society." In other words, there is delegated to a committee consisting of only General Officers and no representation on the part of any State the entire powers for the general assembly during the three years that it is not in session. Then follows the provision in regard to the insignia of the Society. Now we, of the State of New York, having that matter brought to the attention of the Board of Managers, considered on two occasions the adoption of this resolution. We understand and believe that this is a question that should be decided not by us, but by the general assembly; accordingly, I move you this resolution: "*Resolved*, That the protest by the State of New York as to the legality of certain resolutions printed in the Secretary's report of the meeting of the General Society, on April 19th, 1918, under the heading 'By-Laws,' be referred to a committee, to be appointed by the President, to consider to what extent, if any, such said amendments conflict with the Constitution of the Society, and therefore are void, and if valid, to what extent they are desirable amendments, and to report thereon at this assembly, and that until further action by this assembly, the several provisions protested against by the State of New York be suspended in operation."

MR. BECK: I second that motion.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: You have heard the motion of Mr. Ladd, seconded by Mr. Beck. Is there any discussion?

A MEMBER: Before voting on that I should like to have a little more information as to the character of these protests, what brought up the protests, and more general information on the whole subject.

MR. LADD: What brought it up was due entirely to the fact that the rules under this Constitution, which have been followed for years, contain no provision for amendment; that an amendment can only be made by the consent of the States; that the record, as understood at the time, didn't contemplate the passing or voting on by the members representing the State of New York of any such provision as the Executive Committee—that that committee as it now stands possesses the entire power of this General Assembly, and has entire charge of the affairs of the Society from the moment we adjourn until we meet again. It can do anything absolutely that no body constituted as this, can delegate its entire functions to any body of persons whether they are General Officers or unless they have the consent of the States or its units that go together and form this Constitution. Now, that is the principal point of objection.

MR. HATFIELD: As I understand it, that is the general constitutional question that applies to all constitutions, a general question at large. In other words, a body that is created by a larger body cannot take unto itself the prerogatives of the larger body, if that is the point. I am in favor of giving it consideration.

GENERAL SECRETARY: As the chairman of that committee, perhaps it is proper for me to express what I had in view when I prepared this published statement of the By-Laws. It was my duty as General Secretary to formulate that report and to write into our By-Laws such portions of the recommendations of the committee appointed by your body which fell under the duties of the officers. Now, gentlemen, it seems to me, in spite of what Colonel Ladd has said, that the affairs of this Society are of sufficient importance for your General Officers to have some real power; they represent the different States. There is a representative from the ten largest States in our association among those General Officers, and you elect those men and then turn them loose and tell them they can't do anything. Now, I, for one, do not care for that sort of responsibility. As General Secretary I have practically controlled the

affairs of this Society for years, and I have done it with absolutely no authority, and I do not like that position. I should like to be allowed the privilege of consulting with the other General Officers before any definite action is taken. I may tell you that your General Officers have been doing that sort of thing ever since I have been connected with them—for the last fifteen years. Whenever anything was to be done with regard to these meetings your General Officers had to confer. They did it without absolutely any constitutional right whatsoever, and they have been handling the affairs of this Society apparently with your approval, but with absolutely no authority. Now, I want to tell you that, so far as some of those phrases are concerned, it may have been a mistake to insert some of them with regard to the insignia, but I want to tell you that part of my duty is to answer letters from members of this Society, and I have written 362 letters since the first of April, 1914, on the subject of the wearing of the insignia. Now, if those duties are clearly stated in the By-Laws there would be no such occasion for any waste of time on my part, and I should like to ask to be relieved of such a burden as that. Let me call your attention to the fact that in the last year and a half I have answered but two letters on that subject. A report framed by this meeting six years ago, and which was referred to the State Societies, has not been adopted simply because it did not get a unanimous decision from the different State Societies, for the reason that only nineteen of the thirty-two responded at all to my letters. Your actions were transmitted to those State Societies in such a form that all it required of the Secretaries of those Societies was simply to sign their names at the bottom of the report, put a date on it, and say that this State Society has acted upon the request of the General Society, but no attention was paid to it, except in nineteen cases. In the other cases four separate letters were sent to every State Secretary, asking for action, and no response was received to any one of these letters.

MR. LADD: I simply desire to state that it is not a question of what should or what should not be done. The fact is that representatives of those States never met in consultation, nor did they have any opportunity to exchange their individual views; it was done by correspondence, and, as I pointed out to you, the committee didn't agree on anything. For example, all that Mr. Libbey has said carries great force, that is quite true. There have been difficulties in the past about management, and the Constitution doesn't provide any method of getting rid of it. Right here is the point we thought of: if there was to be a general board while the Assembly was not in session, it should have representation of the States on it, and it don't do to say that ten

States are represented in the General Officers, because there is no rule to that effect. You give the whole power of the General Assembly to a body that isn't representative at all. All that we ask is that the matter shall be referred to a committee to examine and report back. We object to enforcement of the provisions in regard to the Executive Committee until we can have the legality of that passed upon by a new committee.

DR. ROBINS: I think that all of this discussion is brought about by the fact that a great many people have observed, probably in common with myself, that at each Triennial Meeting we managed to get up a great deal of enthusiasm about some subject or other, and it looks as if a lawyer had manipulated the thing so that you could postpone it long enough for it to die a natural death. I have been attending this association, Mr. President, I hate to say how many years, and I don't believe I have ever seen a resolution that was prepared at one meeting of the association carried through at the next. I may be mistaken, but I know that there have been resolutions sent around to the Virginia State Society time and again to get the unanimous consent of all the State Societies to carry it into effect, and I believe we did get one thing through. Well, now, I think that this report of the General Historian is one of the best documents that I have heard read in this Society for a long time, and he is striking at the root of the matter. I know that one of our honored members moved to strike out a part of what was being read as matters of opinion, but you have got to have some opinion of the reason for existence, and there has now come before this Society an opportunity to do a great deal; to stand for something that really means something. Now, we talk about the bolshevik and the I. W. W., and all of these other alien organizations, and we talk about America for Americans. Now, who are Americans if they are not the sons of the men who fought to establish this country? And this organization should be a live organization. I think that there are a great many things that can be done. Well, now, to give you just an idea of what I am talking about, in Virginia we have met with a moderate amount of success in getting new members. We have some very energetic men, and we tell them about our Society and what it does. They always want to know what we are doing, and they ask particularly about the records in the Society, and they have an idea that if they joined the Sons of the Revolution that at some central place their names are registered, and it becomes a matter of record for all time that they are members of the Society. As a matter of fact, we have a General Registrar, but I don't remember in the various meetings that I have attended that the General Registrar has ever made a report, and

we had Mr. Page, from Boston, who took this matter up in an enthusiastic way, and he had a system by which he was going to register all of the members of the Sons of the Revolution that died a natural death; he kept it alive for six years. I think, as a matter of fact, that if we want this Society to be what it should be, we have got to change our machinery just a little bit. Now, the gentleman from New York, I am sure he is right about amending the Constitution. The Constitution was never intended to be amended, but we have got to arrive at some way by which we can put life and enthusiasm into this Society. If we don't, we are going to be outstripped, we are going to die a natural death, and all the men who have been attending these meetings will gradually die of old age and we won't have anybody to take their place. What I was going to propose, with the consent of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Ladd) was that the President should appoint a delegate from each State Society represented in our National Society, after correspondence with the State Societies, because I want them to suggest to the President a man who is capable of entering this thing and a man who will attend the meetings, which is a very important thing, and I think, after he shall have selected a representative from each State Society, that that party shall take up seriously the recommendations made in our General Historian's report, which I think is one of the best documents that I have ever heard read here, and, with the exception of Mr. Olyphant and Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Libbey, I think I have been attending these meetings longer than anybody else, and I want to make that as a motion. It appears to me that if this Constitution doesn't provide for amendments it can be amended or altered by the same parties that made it. Wouldn't it be a good plan to adjourn this meeting until to-morrow and appoint a committee to amend the Constitution, or so word it by which a national council could be organized, to consist of the officers of the organization and of a vice-president general, elected by each Society, to constitute the national council. I may not be up on the subject of amending the Constitution, but surely it can be amended by the same organization which formed it.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: I think Col. Ladd answered that question when he said that the Constitution could not be amended without the unanimous consent of the State Societies, which we have never been able to secure. We would like light on that subject.

DR. ROBINS: There should be a National Council, and each State should be represented.

MR. POMEROY: What are we then going to do with these States that are entirely inactive from whom we can get no reports?

MR. LADD: This body should pass some law or act in some way to incapacitate them. Those that are represented or operative could go ahead with the business of the General Society. We have four States, and these are absolutely defunct. Is there no way in which this assembly can declare that they cease to exist if stated by the President General? What are we going to do. I know that we have got to have their votes, or at least one of them could stop any legislation that we attempt to carry through; there should be something done. It seems to me that will relieve us of this block in the wheel of this Society.

A MEMBER: Cancel their charter.

GENERAL SECRETARY: This body cannot do that without the unanimous consent of the State Societies.

A MEMBER: In New Hampshire and North Dakota they haven't even got officers to act, what are you going to do?

MR. LADD: Mr. General President, the question, of course, that is in the mind of everybody is, how are you going to get out of this trouble? There is a solution. First, an amendment to the Constitution should provide by what vote of States it can be amended. There will be a certain number that will come in under that, you need have no worry; there will be some that won't pay any attention to it; very well, as to them, they can be told if you don't come in within a certain time, stay out, those that are dead we will bury.

A MEMBER: Mr. President, the motion, as I understand it, still stands as originally made by Colonel Ladd. We have considered two or three other things, each of which is important, but which, I think, should each be the subject of a separate motion. I therefore request that a vote be now taken on Col. Ladd's motion.

A MEMBER: Would it not be wise if the mover of the resolution would provide that notice in ample time be given to each Society of the proposed action at the next meeting, in the nature of the protest to be made by New York, in order that the several Societies may specifically authorize their delegates to act upon that protest. One of the difficulties, as I understand it, is that the delegates who come here are not specifically authorized to act upon

such a question as this, and with the permission of the mover of the resolution, I would suggest that the notice be given in such manner that when the delegates do come together at the next meeting of the General Society, they shall be instructed to act, and how to act upon the questions which are brought up by the New York protest.

MR. LADD: I accept as an addition to my amendment the following: "And that said committee send a copy of its reports, the protest and other matters relative thereto, in advance of the next General Assembly, to all the States at least three months in advance.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Any further discussion on the question? All those in favor of the motion please say Aye, contrary minded. The motion is carried unanimously.

DR. ROBINS: I would like to make the resolution that I previously brought into discussion. I really think that it is absolutely necessary for something to be done if our Society is going to be a live organization, and I don't know any better way to get at it than to have representatives from each Society meet in Congress to devise ways and means of making our Society answer to the demands of the present day. We have been worshipping our ancestors long enough, but if we don't transmit into this generation what our ancestors have taught us, we haven't got the real reason for existing. We have got to modernize our Society, and I would like to make that motion. I will write it out.

MR. TALBOT: Is the question of determining the next meeting place of the Society in 1923 a proper matter for discussion at this meeting?

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Yes, sir.

MR. TALBOT: I desire to place before the meeting, or before a committee of officers to select the meeting place in 1923, the claims of Massachusetts. As you know, the year 1920 marks the tercentenary anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on the shores of Massachusetts. The League of Massachusetts has appropriated a large sum of money, and the Congress of the United States, I think, is about to appropriate a similar amount of money, I can't recall just the amount, for the purpose of properly commemorating that event. It is impossible to tell when the memorials will be completed, perhaps in 1921, perhaps in 1922, but at any event, I think we can be assured that everything will be completed in 1923, and I am sure

that the memorials, wherever they are located, will be well worth a trip of the members of the Society. As I understand it, we can have a proxy meeting in April here in Washington, then we can do as we did in 1918 after the meeting and adjourn as we did to Philadelphia. I do not know what part of the year would be most agreeable, but I would suggest some period, say June 17th, Bunker Hill day, or between that day and the 4th of July. At this period of the year the waters of Massachusetts Bay are as placid as a summer sea, and a trip could be made to Plymouth by boat, and it may be as a part of the celebration, that the Secretary of the Navy will order the battleship winning the Knox trophy, which foundation was established some years ago by the Massachusetts Society, to Boston. The members may witness the presentation ceremony. Therefore while the Volstead Act may still be enforced, there may be a few stills running in Massachusetts in 1923, and I wish to assure you that we will receive you with hearty and affectionate greetings.

MR. OLYPHANT: I second that motion.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion that the Triennial Meeting in 1923 be held in Boston, which has been seconded by Mr. Olyphant, is there any discussion? If not, all those in favor of the motion please say Aye, contrary minded. We will meet in Boston.

MR. OLYPHANT: Some of the members of the Nominating Committee are very anxious to know that provided the Constitution of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, can be amended in some unknown way, whether this meeting would approve their recommendation. It is just a vote of confidence as to having a Judge Advocate General. We have some distinguished lawyers here who are all thirsting for the office, and they might possibly be able to settle these legal questions before we come here again or go to Boston. And I would like to move that it is the sense of this meeting, provided the Constitution can have a hole knocked into it so that we can put a Judge Advocate General into it, whether they favor such an idea.

A MEMBER: I second that motion.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: All those in favor please say Aye, contrary minded. It seems to be the sense of the meeting that there should be a Judge Advocate General, although—

SENATOR SPENCER: There seems to be a general feeling that the Constitution is impossible of amendment. May I throw out this suggestion? I

see no reason in the world why that Constitution could not be amended at any Triennial Meeting. I see no reason why any new office, such as that which has just been proposed, might not be at any time provided for at a Triennial Meeting. What is the Constitution? Three States assembled and formed articles of agreement, and provided for the admission of other States. Those articles of agreement are nothing more than the understandings, the agreements of the three States and those who subsequently joined them, that is our Constitution to-day. It is true that ordinarily a Constitution provides for the method of its own amendment; that ought to have been done in this Constitution, but in the absence of any provision for its amendment, the fundamental rule is that a majority of those who originally formed the document may at any time when they are legally assembled change it or modify it, and it seems to me perfectly ridiculous to say that the Constitution of the Sons of the Revolution is such that we can't add or subtract a single office when in the course of natural procedure such addition or subtraction might seem desirable.

DR. ROBINS:

"Be it resolved, That the President appoint, after correspondence with the component State Societies, two members from each State Society, who shall meet at the call of the President to consider the recommendations of the General Historian in his report, and to prepare a report to be presented to a called meeting of the General Society convened for that purpose."

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion of Dr. Robins; is it seconded?

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: All those in favor say aye; contrary minded—The motion seems to be lost.

MAJOR RUNK: The National Security League, which has done splendid service before the war and is still doing it, has appointed a committee of twelve eminent lawyers and judges to consider how they can help Americanization. That committee has decided to address a letter to 2,500 judges, asking them to appoint a committee of citizens who will get in touch with, examine and train all applicants for citizenship. Of course, it is one thing to appoint these committees and another to get them to work. It struck me as a

very proper thing for us to urge our members to help in this, and I should like to present the following resolution:

“WHEREAS, The Americanization of the adult foreign-born is one of the most important and urgent problems confronting the country; and

“WHEREAS, The National Security League has asked the judges of naturalization courts throughout the country to appoint committees of citizens who will make it their business to get in touch with, examine and train all applicants for citizenship;

“*Be it resolved by the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution*, That we heartily endorse this movement, and urge all our members to co-operate and assist in this work in every possible way; and be it

“*Further resolved*, That the various State Societies be requested to transmit this resolution to all their members.”

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion of Major Runk; is it seconded?

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: All in favor of the motion say aye; contrary minded— The motion is carried.

I will announce, gentlemen, that I think a vote of thanks should be extended to Mr. William H. Callahan, of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company; to Colonel Harrison H. Dodge, in charge at Mount Vernon, and to the Regents at Mount Vernon. All those in favor say aye; contrary minded— The motion is carried unanimously.

MR. GILLESPIE: A very polite and modest gentleman just suggested to me that it might be appropriate for us to move a vote of appreciation and congratulation to the Daughters of the American Revolution, who I understand are meeting here in Washington this week, and I therefore make the resolution that we extend greetings to the Daughters of the American Revolution on the occasion of their convention.

MR. OLYPHANT: How is that to be conveyed?

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Mr. Gillespie, you have your obligation.

MAJOR RUNK: I think here is a matter of far-reaching importance, and I would like very much to have this resolution passed.

Resolved, That the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution does hereby endorse universal military instruction and training, combined with trade and common school education."

I think this resolution voices the sentiment of a great many of us here. It certainly is given in concrete form, and is something that everybody can understand. It has to do with the present time, and that is what we want, and that resolution seems to fill the bill.

GENERAL SECRETARY: At the Philadelphia meeting such a resolution was passed. If it is necessary to give those resolutions an additional push at the present time, I agree to it, but I wanted to call your attention to the fact that we have already acted on it.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion; all in favor say aye; contrary minded— The motion is carried.

The dinner will take place to-night at 8 o'clock, and the speakers will be the French Ambassador, the Secretary of State, and the Honorable R. Walton Moore, Representative from Mount Vernon—I take it Mount Vernon, Va.

A MEMBER: Before we adjourn, this question of amending the Constitution should be taken up. I would suggest that a committee be appointed to-night to revise the Constitution as far as they possibly can in a short time and report at the adjourned meeting to-morrow. We might as well get busy and do this.

MR. WILKINSON: Why not report the inactive States dead and declare them defunct, if in four years we haven't been able to hear from them? We had a similar case, and we declared the States out of existence, and have chartered new commanders in those States. The Constitution was made without provision for its amendment. I think if we are going to do it we might as well do it now, not postpone it for another three years.

MR. LADD: Are we going to hold any meeting to-morrow?

GENERAL PRESIDENT: We sail at ten to-morrow and go to Mount Vernon.

MR. LADD: I would suggest that if the gentleman will draw up a provision for the amendment of the Constitution, and have it passed to the States and acted on at the next General Assembly, he will make the first steps in advancement, and until you provide a method you will never get anywhere.

It ought to be voted on by the State Societies. Let me say, I don't speak from my own knowledge; although I have gray hairs in my head, I am, comparatively speaking, a young man. Mr. A. R. Thompson, who was one of the founders, and who was a member of the Society of which I was a member, tells me in regard to these amendments that this Constitution was deliberately drawn; it was framed after that of the Society of Cincinnati, and that contains no provision in it for amendment; it wasn't an accident, it was done intentionally. You have got to provide what votes you must have; you are never going to get a unanimous consent; and you can say to those who don't take any action at all, if you don't come in you will have to stay out. I believe the majority will act in favor of the amendment, but I can't forecast what the others will do; and the first step is to provide how you can amend it.

A MEMBER: We are going on a steamer to-morrow to Mount Vernon, and I see no reason at all why this meeting couldn't be adjourned and meet on the steamer to-morrow. I move you, sir, that the chair appoint a committee, consisting of Mr. Beck and other gentlemen here of the legal profession, to frame such a resolution as may enable this organization to amend its Constitution, and submit it at the adjourned meeting to be held to-morrow either on the steamer or at Mount Vernon, which would be a very appropriate place.

GENERAL SECRETARY: May I say that there are absolutely no accommodations for the holding of such a meeting, in the first place; and I doubt whether we could obtain them, simply because we have been forced to accept what we could get. It is a regular trip of that steamer, and the steamer is open to the public, and our meeting could not be conducted with the propriety and dignity which we naturally would seek; it would be very difficult to arrange it.

A MEMBER: We could find a place; if we have the will, we will have a place, on the lawn at Mount Vernon or we can come back here and have a meeting at 3 o'clock. I suggest a committee be appointed and that we adjourn to meet to-morrow at such place as may be decided upon by the President General.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Any further discussion?

A MEMBER: It will not be convenient for all the delegates to attend a meeting after our return to-morrow to Washington, I am going to take the first train out of town.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: You have heard the motion which has been made that we hold a meeting to-morrow, all those in favor please say aye. The motion seems to be lost.

MR. OLYPHANT: I move we adjourn.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that we adjourn, all those in favor say aye— We will adjourn until 8 o'clock this evening.

NOTE.—After the meeting Mr. Hobart Brinsmade, of Missouri, declined the election as General Registrar. The General President has appointed Hon. John Barber White, of the Missouri Society, to fill this office.

WILLIAM LIBBEY,

General Secretary.

W. HALL HARRIS, JR.,

Assistant General Secretary.

ADDRESSES

ON THE

**Occasion of the Dinner of the General Society,
Sons of the Revolution,
Held at 8 o'clock P. M., Monday, April 19, 1920,
at the New Willard Hotel,
Washington, D. C.**

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Sons of the Revolution and Guests: I am sure you all welcome the innovation in our arrangements to-night. The past few years have taught us to appreciate woman as never before. The committee have added to the charm of the evening and we are in keeping with the spirit of the times.

“Without the smile from partial beauty won,
Oh, what were man, a world without a sun!”

We cannot fail to have in mind the thought of one who so gracefully presided at our past meetings—Edmund Wetmore, whose life, as Dr. Duffield has said, is more eloquent than anything which can be said about it. His unique personality was for more than half a century a potent influence in the life of the community.

A native of the Empire State, by birth an inheritor of all that is best in social traditions, a thorough patriot. He had the blood of the Revolution in his veins and the spirit of the Fathers aflame in his soul, and he has bequeathed a record of achievement and ideal that is stimulating and enriching.

A student of Harvard, he was possessor of that keen and broad intellectual discipline which carry the Cambridge Hall mark, and he eloquently proclaimed and valiantly maintained those blood-bought and undying principles which crown our land with glory and girded her for the struggle in which she enlisted, to win freedom for the world.

Honors came instinctively to him; his Alma Mater not only called him to its board of overseers but together with two other universities conferred upon him the highest degrees in their gift.

The Bar Association of the State of New York, of which he was a founder, following the example of the American Bar Association, called him to its presidency.

The Sons of the Revolution, in the State of New York, placed him in the president's chair, and so splendidly did he rise to the possibilities of his office, and so ably did he develop the historic forces which the Sons of the Revolution were organized to exemplify and to perpetuate, that the General Society placed him at its head.

A personality genial, forceful and magnetic, to know him was an adventure in friendship; to listen to him was to come under the spell of a master of the happy phrase and felicitous word; to follow his leadership was to rise to higher levels and to gain a view of wider horizons.

To him had been given both seed time and harvest.

He had been privileged both to sow and to reap. He had passed through every stage of the curriculum of earthly experience. Reviewing his fruitful years he may well have greeted death with the words of him who said,

"Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I lay me down with a will."

To-night we commemorate the thirtieth year of our organization, and the one hundred and forty-fifth anniversary of the first battle in our struggle for independence.

Since that time, as has been said, the string of colonies along the coast struggling for existence upon a hard and barren soil has grown to be a mighty people; joined in a union which the earthquakes of civil war and two foreign wars served only to cement and consolidate. Destined to a majestic future, if she will but be true to the principles of her founders.

She has subdued the savage continent, peopled the wilderness, gathered wealth untold, waxed potent, and now it remains for her to prove that the rule of the mass is consistent with the highest growth of an individual and that democracy can give to the world a civilization as pure, ideals as true and vitalizing, and types of mankind as lofty and strong as any of the systems it aims to supplant.

As Mr. Wetmore once said: "It is upon us, as citizens of this republic, that the continued existence of all republican government must depend. If we cannot maintain and perpetuate it here, it must perish from the face of the earth.

"And it is well to remember—it is well that this anniversary should remind us, that it can only be maintained so long as we preserve in our

national, political and social affairs, the same spirit and the principles that ruled and animated our ancestors, that April morning at Lexington.

“To keep that great truth before us, by keeping fresh the memory of our glorious past, is the object of our association, and as long as that memory survives, so long shall it be found that heirs are not wanting worthy to receive, and strong to preserve all that our fathers won, and to transmit the blessings of their heritage to make happy and glorious ages yet to come.”

France has been called “Christ of Nations—her land like the Savior’s body—full of scars.”

It has been given to our generation, also, “to see power applied only for the purpose of humanity, victory become the means of moral renovation, conquest made the instrument of political regeneration, after overcoming the mightiest armament which the power of man ever assembled against the liberties of mankind.”

Again, we have seen the triumphant arms of France issue victorious from their desolated country—and now give liberty to those who had been compelled to attempt her subjugation and avenge the ruins of her own country by sharing that of her prostrate enemy.

Before the march of her victorious armies—we have seen the energies of the world revive and the track of her chariot wheels, followed, not by the sighs of captives, but by the blessings of a liberated world. What glory awaits that nation, which after having endured all the evils of war, shall succeed by force of virtue and courage, not only in reconquering its own rights, but in extending the blessings of freedom to other States, and in saving themselves, become the instruments of mercy for the salvation of mankind.

It may be that the time is approaching when the blessings of the Prophecies shall be fulfilled, and the world awake to the realization of the Brotherhood of Man, when:

“All crimes shall cease, and ancient fraud shall fail,
Returning justice lift aloft her scale,
Peace o’er the world her olive wand extend,
And white-robed innocence from heaven descend.”

GENERAL PRESIDENT: We have as guest to-night the distinguished Ambassador from France, and I am sure you will all give him a hearty welcome.

SPEECH OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

I am the happier to be with you to-day that, very much to my regret, I missed your last triennial meeting, the only one I failed to attend since I was appointed an Ambassador to America eighteen years ago. The great war was then at its height; the soil of France was drenched with blood, days of triumph and days of anguish succeeded each other; days of despair were, however, unknown. I had to keep to my post, though that post had not the peerless honor of being a trench.

The last meeting it was my privilege to attend was held by the Sons at Yorktown, a sacred spot, if any in America, when, with Washington in command, and with Lafayette, Rochambeau and De Grasse among the fighters, the day was won and this continent made free forever. It is to be hoped that before it is too late something will be done to preserve what is left of old Yorktown and of the souvenirs of the siege, the place of greatest historical interest in the United States, one of those of greatest interest in the whole world.

Standing among those reminders of the past, we penetrated ourselves with the spirit of 1781, the spirit of liberty, of equality, to which, in our own Revolution, thus completing the motto of France, we added, as a hope not an actual certitude, Fraternity.

More than once, mankind thought that the reign of those three deities had come, and that their triumph had been definitely secured in the world. It was not so, however. Despotism, which is the arch-enemy of the three, was not dead, as we found out recently to our horror and dismay. The fight had to be begun again, and on an immense scale. The world had never seen the like before, not even at the time of the barbaric invasions and the ferocity equalled that of the distant past, which we had fondly believed to be forever abolished.

But attacked on their own soil by an enemy who thought that it would have a walkover, that the other nations were weak and decadent and a ready prey, the sons of our Revolution, and later the sons of yours, in unison with our allies, showed, after terrible losses and battles of unexampled magnitude, that Despotism was mistaken; contrary to what it expected its day had not come; it had gone. Let us hope that it is this time, forever.

The way in which you fulfilled your part of the task was wonderful. Three thousand miles away, being not spurred by the actual presence of the enemy, the tears of widows, the fall of your most sacred monuments, you

decided, nevertheless, that a fight so obviously conducted for the defense of liberty could not continue without America's taking part, and you took part wholly, heart and soul, men and money, counting as nothing losses and privations, voting unanimously, without one dissenting voice, the lengthening of military service, and accepting with alacrity and delight any recommendation (for no law was needed) to abstain from certain comforts and pleasures, for in so doing you would help to win the war.

The Germans had been mistaken about us and mistaken about the Belgians and the British; they were mistaken about you, too. They used to say jocosely at the news of your joining us that, since the Americans could not come swimming or flying, the event was for them a matter of indifference. It did not seem to have occurred to those wise calculators that the Americans might possibly sail, and that, when aroused, nothing was impossible to them.

A French cartoonist represented, at that time, the Kaiser, in front of whom a genius was standing with stars in the upper part of its wings, the long feathers of which resembled the stripes of the American flag; in the background was seen, as far as the horizon, an immense multitude of armed men, the ever and ever increasing American army. "But what fleet may have transported those multitudes across the ocean?" the Kaiser said. The genius answered, "Sir, the *Lusitania*."

Sealed once more on the battlefields in a war fought again for independence, the union between France and America is stronger than ever. Our gratitude, which equals yours, will never die.

Our thoughts, naturally, go back, in these triennial gatherings, to the days now receding in the past, but ever fresh in our minds when your first, indeed your only alliance was signed, the alliance with France. The chief signature for the United States was that of the great man, equally loved and admired by us and by you, Benjamin Franklin; for France, there was only one name, that of Conrad Gerard, of Strasbourg. When he wrote his name at the foot of the treaty, on the 6th of February, 1778, he had no idea that he was securing in times to come the liberation of his province, Alsace, now safe, owing to the reciprocal love and the love of liberty of the sons of France and the sons of America. France will never forget the part you played in defeating Despotism and freeing Strasbourg.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Now that we have the Secretary of State with us, we will drink a silent toast to George Washington. (Drank toast.)

GENERAL PRESIDENT: We are rich in blessings to-night. For the first time in our history we have the distinguished honor of having the Secretary of State as our guest, and I am sure you will all give him a hearty welcome.

MR. COLBY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Mr. Ambassador, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very sorry that I came so late among you, but when I tell you that the earlier hours of the evening I have been devoting to the same general purposes to promote which you are gathered, that in other words I have been spending it with your sisters, and that they are conducting simultaneously (I would hate to think in a spirit of emulation), doubtless as the result of mere coincidence, a very delightful and well attended and inspiring affair of their own. Mr. Ambassador, I am very happy not to have missed all of your remarks. I know of no one among American orators who is listened to with more pleasure, who is heard with more profit, whose appearances are so cherished among us as those of the distinguished Ambassador from France. I often think his role in the world in these stirring times is a very happy one, to be the interpreter to Americans of the France for which we are so partial, and, as I have had occasion to observe, the equally ardent and almost partisan interpreter to his French fellow-citizens of the America that he has done so much to serve and honor. It is a fine thing that you do in extending the activities and widening the field of the usefulness of this great organization. It is a fine thing to come together at stated intervals to detach our thoughts and our attention from the noisy and shrill preoccupations of the moment to turn our minds back to those classic years, to those exalted figures, to those rich and instructive lives of the great men who laid the foundations of our government. It is not only something which is seeming and proper, it is something which as an exercise is immensely profitable to our own reaction upon duty in this later day. I sometimes think in the turmoil of the moment, when we are distracted and perplexed by some strange, often dissonant demand upon our attention and our energy, when it seems so difficult at times to discern the pathway of our true national interests, of our highest national duty, I sometimes think of that splendid exordium with which Daniel Webster began his reply to Haines. I should not presume to attempt to repeat it to you, but the thought of it is familiar to you all and can be treasured with profit by you all. It was after a stormy debate which had raged in the Senate for many days, and in the heat of partisan promptings and gathering storm

which finally gathered and burst and nearly rent the nation asunder. The original resolution under debate was almost forgotten, and you will remember, Mr. Beck and Senator Beveridge, accomplished orators that you both are, how Webster likened the situation of the storm to his age. Carried out of his way by the force of the tempest, and how after the storm had raged for days he finally discerned a rift in the clouds and the welcome smile of the sunlight again. Said he: "What does the prudent mariner, under those circumstances, do? Why, he takes his bearings to see how far the storm has drifted him from his true course," and then, with a superb application of the allusion, he said, "Let us imitate his prudence. I ask you, Mr. President, that the clerk read the resolution under debate." And so we turn back to the classic figures of our history, to the classic chapters of our national life. As Webster invoked the reading of the resolution, so let us ponder those mighty figures of the past and recall and refresh our minds as to the splendid and imperishable truth of the lessons which they taught, which they inculcated by their lives. Oh, my friends, in these days when we are confronted by so many problems that are almost beyond human faculty, I invoke a spirit that is broader than mere partisanship, I appeal to that broader Americanism that gives us all a tendency in common in the names and in the reputation and in the undying renown of these great Americans. Who knows what or cares what Washington's party was? He cared little about it. Let us realize that what the world needs, what America, almost above all peoples, needs at the moment, is a spirit of amenity, of mutual helpfulness, of mutual support. We need the combined vision and penetration and power of the nation at large, its finest men, the noblest women, only as we summon the true and limitless resources, spiritual and material, of the nation. Will we emerge from these great tests victorious and with the achievement of our genuine and underlying purposes? The work of education is of tremendous and immeasurable importance in these days. There is a limit to the assimilative power of the nation. We like to think that we are an asylum for the oppressed of all lands; we like to feel that there is no limit to the extent to which America in her hospitality and in her charity can absorb into her boundless life these unceasing streams of alien refugees; but there is. It is not only an assertion, but it is susceptible of statement after definition of the assimilative power of nations. Quite a definite thing is the limit of the assimilative power of the human economy. We cannot absorb and keep strong unless we observe the limitations of geographic and ethnic unity, and that unity can only be brought about by the unceasing manifestation of an educational interest, of a solicitude as

to the process, the rapidity and the certainty with which the alien incomer is illumined in our spiritual as well as in his own spiritual citizenship. So I say that institutions such as your institution, such as the kindred organization that I have just left, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are doing a work of immeasurable value to the State; a work that does credit to each man and woman who contribute their strength and power and countenance to the maintenance and extension of the work. Mr. President, it is a great honor to be permitted to hold your attention for a moment. I shall not trespass upon the time of the speakers who are to follow me. I wish to express, in conclusion, my passionate and fervid sympathy for what you are doing and for what you hope to accomplish, and to pledge you all the humble resources at my command to further those purposes and to safeguard the objectives to which you are pledged.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: We will now have the presentation of the Colors to the District of Columbia Society, and I will ask General Richards to make the presentation. (Applause.)

GENERAL RICHARDS: Mr. General President, Ladies and Gentlemen: At our Triennial Convention in 1914, Dr. Franklin, of the Pennsylvania Society, recommended and the convention approved that the various State societies undertake the organization of Color Guards. These Color Guards were intended also to carry reproductions of Revolutionary flags. The District Society immediately organized such a guard, and thus far, we have received two flags; one of which is the Royal Bourbon flag of France, which you will notice hangs above the head of his Excellency, the French Ambassador. Another flag belonging to the District Society is the first Flag of the Continental Navy with its design of a Coiled Rattle Snake and the motto, "Don't tread on me." This design, I may state with some modesty, owed its origin to what was emblazoned on the drumheads of the first recruiters the Marine Corps ever had, in 1775, in the city of Philadelphia, enlisting Marines. Through the courtesy of Mr. Granville C. Bradford, of the District of Columbia Society, we are now to receive a third flag. In his absence, I am asked formally to present it to the District of Columbia Society. This flag is known as the Cambridge flag, it is the first flag under which Americans fought in the Revolution. It was the flag carried by our troops at the time General Washington took command of the American forces under the Washington Elm at Cambridge, Massachusetts. This flag has the alternate stripes of red and white of the present American ensign,

but in place of the blue field and stars, the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George, of the British Union Jack, appear. The District of Columbia Society in carrying this flag, which is in fact a union of the present national colors of Great Britain and America, may recall what was expressed recently by one of our public men, "that the American Revolution was a revolt against a German king on an English throne, lead by an English gentleman, George Washington. (Applause.) George Washington's services to us are such that his memory is preserved as the Father of his Country. He served England as well for he was likewise the Father of the British colonial system of free government of to-day. I will ask Dr. McKim to accept this flag with a few words in behalf of the District of Columbia Society.

DR. MCKIM: Mr. President: It gives me great pleasure on behalf of the Sons of the Revolution of the District of Columbia Society to accept this flag so graciously presented by Mr. Bradford. General Richards has told you that it is known as the Cambridge flag; that it was this flag that Washington unfurled when he took command of the patriot army under the wide-spreading branches of the Cambridge Elm. We note, as has been pointed out to you, the red and white stripes characteristic of the rebellion of 1776, but we are surprised to note as has been pointed out to you that these emblems of the Revolution are united with the Union Jack, the flag of St. Andrew and St. George. We naturally ask ourselves the meaning of this rather strange adjustment of position, and the answer, it seems to me, may be something like this: The colonies were resolved to break the yoke of that German king who was sitting on the British throne. But they desired at the same time to preserve touch with the spirit which had formed and developed English civilization, that is my interpretation of that flag. At any rate, that is just what Washington and his compatriots did. They threw off the yoke of a foreign tyranny; they proclaimed that every man born into the world was born free; they sounded the tocsin, the eternal tocsin, "No taxation without representation;" they proclaimed to the world that English free men should always have the power of governing themselves. But in doing so, they did not break with the traditions of the country from which they sprang; they did not sever the bond that united them with English civilization, English law, English jurisprudence and English liberty any more than they cut themselves off from the use of Shakespeare or the old English Bible. No, my friends, those men were resolved to retain what was best in the civilization of old England, and I say to you, my brothers of the Revolution, that it was a time when it was wise to hold those anchors that bound them to the past. It seems to

me, gentlemen of the Revolution, as I look at that flag which was presented here a moment ago, that it symbolizes a fact of momentous significance and importance for both Great Britain and America, and that fact is that to-day our flags, although they are different, the Union Jack has been replaced by the blue heaven and the glowing stars, and though our governments are absolutely distinct and independent of one another, yet there is a unity of spirit between Great Britain and America, we have the same ideals of law, of liberty, of civilization, the same common standard of a square deal and fair play; of a living wage and of an honest day's work; of high national honor and pure domestic life. Our flag stands for democracy; the flag of England stands for democracy too. The British Empire is in fact, a great democracy and a democracy that reflects the will of the people more swiftly and more entirely than any democracy on the face of the earth. The spirit of Great Britain received a magnificent vindication when the war was precipitated upon the world of its justice, the justice of its administration, for not only did Canada and Australia and New Zealand rise to Great Britain, but also the Boers whom she had fought to a finish a dozen years before, and all India when 750 Indian princes spontaneously offered their jewels, their soldiers, their money, their influence to support Great Britain against the tremendous assault of the German Empire. Gentlemen, I take off my hat to old England, and to my mind there is no finer example in all history of splendid fighting courage than that which was exhibited by the British Empire when in 24 hours, all unprepared as she was, she threw in her lot with Belgium and France in the endeavor to stem that flood of barbarism which was sweeping all over Europe. (Applause.) And she threw into the awful furnace of war that little army of contemptibles which was all she had with which at that time to resist the resistless hordes of Germany. My brothers that great war has created a bond between the Stars and Stripes and the Flag of St. George and St. Andrew which can never be broken however selfish politicians may rage. Those flags of Great Britain and of this Republic have moved forward side by side on those battle fields in Europe; they have been the symbols of an heroic purpose to save the world from tyranny and barbarism; to save liberty and justice; to save civilization and Christianity. That holy cause has united Britain and America in a bond that cannot be broken, cemented by the blood of our brothers shed on the battle fields of Europe, consecrated by common suffering and sacrifice, glorified by a common triumph over the hateful and powerful enemy of the human race. And for my part I say, and from

the depth of my being, may that bond between the old mother country and this gigantic daughter of the West never be severed, but may the coming years find this great Republic and the British Empire contending side by side, as I fear they will have to contend again within ten or twenty years, for the welfare of mankind, for liberty and justice, for civilization and Christianity. Gentlemen, believe me, the best hope of the world lies in the unity and harmony of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race with the glorious and the heroic French nation. From my humble judgment, the best League of Nations that can be formed is that which shall unite for the weal of mankind, the Flag of St. Andrew and St. George and the glorious Stars and Stripes with the Fleur-de-lis.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: It is hard to imagine that one could live in the rarified atmosphere of Mount Vernon and not imbibe its spirit, and it is with very great pleasure we welcome the Hon. R. Walton Moore, Representative from Mount Vernon. Mr. Moore is a descendant of Gouverneur Morris, of New York.

REPRESENTATIVE MOORE: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: As has been indicated, I, of course, understand that I owe the honor of this invitation to the fact that I happen to represent a congressional district that is unusually rich in memories of the Revolution. If the roads in Virginia were a little better than they are, it would be possible for one in a single day to visit a very remarkable list of historic homes in that district. The home of Washington, the home of his friend and neighbor, George Mason, of Gunston Hall, the home of James Madison, the home of James Munroe, and last, but not least, the home of John Marshall, whose brilliant biographer is with us to-night. As has been suggested in times of storm, and this is a time of storm, the American mariner is in the habit of looking back to the period of the Revolution to take his bearing, to find inspiration and comfort, and that period is not so far distant even measured by the lives of men. Since an allusion has been made to my New York ancestor, I may be pardoned for saying that a member of that family, my mother's family, is still living who is a son of an officer who fought in the Revolution, and the lives of those two men measure the entire span from 1775 to this moment in 1920. It rather stirs a man to think that there is one still living in the possession of his faculties, who heard from his father the story of the battles in which he participated, from Saratoga to Yorktown, and had from his own lips his expressions of the leaders of the Revolution, including the

Commander-in-Chief with whom he was on terms of close and friendly interests. And it is not far distant in any sense that period, unless we fail in realizing and applying the lessons that it teaches us, and may I not suggest that perhaps we sometimes neglect to stress the responsibilities and duty, not of government, not of government reflecting mass opinions simply, and we depend too much at times upon governmental action and inaction, but I say that possibly sometimes we fail to stress the responsibilities that rest upon every individual in a crisis like this and the duty that every individual ought to bear and ought to perform. Why in the pre-Revolutionary period and during the Revolutionary War, nothing is more notable than that very often government utterly failed; that the initiative and leadership didn't rest with government, with the Continental Congress or with the States, but was assumed independently by individuals who were conscious of the necessities and conscious of the duty that they owed. They were individuals, some with their names now on the shining roll of fame, and some whose names are forgotten, who had that courage as they said, first of the Virginia pioneer, and then said later of Andrew Jackson, who possessed that desperate courage that makes one a majority, an individual courage that knew no tinge of fear or pessimism, and that was fairly saturated with a spirit of utter devotion and self sacrifice. Time and again when government faltered and proved inadequate, it was the individual who took the lead, who did the thinking and the effective planning and the effective doing. Let me just illustrate for a minute. In going back to familiar events, think of what occurred in Virginia in 1765 when the Revolution was being brought on, the Revolution as to which John Adams said later, after Lexington, that the pen and the spokesmen were at once substituted by the sword. In 1765, all along the coast her colonies were alarmed at the thought of taxation against their will. In Virginia in that year, ten years before Lexington, the leaders were not prepared for opposition. Pendleton and Bland and White and Harrison were against making open opposition; public opinion, so far as you could say there was any public opinion, was unorganized and uncertain. The House of Burgesses was in session at Williamsburg, a lawyer came up from Hanover dressed in homespun. He drew his famous resolutions on the flyleaf of Littleton, he showed them to George Johnson, the Burgess, from Washington County, and to only one other man. He took all the risk that was involved and the young Jefferson, then a student at William and Mary College, standing at the lobby door of the House of Burgesses, heard him speak, and he said afterward in the

record that he left, that he spoke as Homer wrote. William Burke says George Johnson is an unread hero of the pre-Revolutionary period; William Burke says that Johnson by his logic with a very distinguished lawyer from across the river supported the fabric of the matchless eloquence of him. And those two individuals, standing there against the aristocracy and the political peril of Virginia, carried through the resolutions, and the most important one by only a single vote. Was there ever a finer picture put upon any canvas than went upon the political canvas then? Henry standing there in his individual power and strength, unassisted by any influence. Who can ever forget the concluding sentence, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell," and Robinson cried out "treason," and cries of treason were heard all through the house, and the country lawyer straightened himself when silence was restored, to his full height, and said, "Mr. Speaker, if that be treason make the most of it." And of such value were individuals that young Jefferson, as he stood at the lobby door, heard Mr. Patton Randolph, the Attorney General of the Colony, as he came out say, "By God, I would have given 500 guineas for a single vote." But the vote had been taken, and Virginia was started on an effective protest to the business of taxation without representation. Let me give one other illustration. (The ladies must call me down if I go too far for I speak with entire deference to them. One of them warned me before I began I would better cut it short.) One night, late in January, 1778, there sat in the Commander-in-Chief's house at Valley Forge,—desolation and gloom outside, and gloom inside,—the Commander-in-Chief and the young French soldier, Lafayette, not then 21 years old, and as they conferred and brooded over the perilous situation there came a messenger from the Congress which was then very hostile to Washington, saying that Lafayette had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army to invade Canada, which was a very congenial task for him in view of what he might have addressed to the plains of Abraham, and the communication said Conway is to be your second in command. Conway was then plotting against Washington and for his overthrow. Lafayette, full of the generous spirit which always marked his career, declined at once to accept the commission. Washington said, you must accept it; he, of course, complied with the suggestion. He made his way at once to York, Pennsylvania, where the headquarters had been established in charge of General Gates, and they gave him a banquet as soon as he got there. And he arose at the banquet table, he a foreigner, merely an individual, with nothing but spiritual strength and the knowledge that back of him stood the Commander-

in-Chief whom they were trying to discredit, and the first thing he did was to do what the distinguished Secretary of State did a while ago when he accepted the indifferent liquor, he raised the glass and drank to the health of the Commander-in-Chief, and then he said, "I decline to accept Conway as my Lieutenant," and from that moment the cabal weakened and after a while Washington was reinstated in all the power which he enjoyed when he took command of the American army.

Just one other illustration, and I believe it is an interesting one in view of the mention by the distinguished Ambassador of the Yorktown campaign. In 1780 conditions were pretty bad. The State of Virginia was pledged to raise two million of dollars to assist in providing for the French fleet; a Virginia regiment had to be paid in order to hold it to the colors. There was one man of wealth in the colony; that man was Thomas Nelson. He was a merchant who had made his fortune at Yorktown, a more important place than it is now. He pledged all of his fortune in that enterprise. He became Governor of the State of Virginia six months before the surrender of Cornwallis. Cornwallis occupied his headquarters. This individual, carrying a great load upon his shoulders as a pecuniary engagement, lined the first gun that fired a shot into the Nelson house at Yorktown, and then he offered five pounds to every other gunner for every shot that should be lodged in the structure. He stood by the side of Washington and Lafayette and the others when they received the sword of the British commander. I doubt whether the campaign at Yorktown would have been brought to a successful conclusion except for Nelson. It is a pathetic and yet a charming tale. Nelson was impoverished; he never recovered the means of an easy livelihood. He retired into that county from which Henry came, to the county of Hanover, and soon after his death nearly every stiver of his property was disposed of for the benefit of creditors. Even the family Bible and the stand upon which it rested were sold. And when Lafayette in later years visited this country and sent Mrs. Nelson a message that, in testimony of his regard and affection for her husband, he desired very much to visit her and pay his respects, her reply was that she was living in such circumstances that it was impossible for her to receive him. Nelson sleeps in a tomb on the plateau at Yorktown, near the redoubts of the Revolution and the breastworks of the Civil War. In sight of the broad river that flows nearby and of the water of the Chesapeake Bay, and the marble over him, except for the name and dates, bears no other legend except this—he gave all for liberty, the individual Nelson. That illustrates the thought that I had as to the positive duty of every man and

woman in this country not to assume that government can deal with all of the mighty and innumerable problems to which reference has been made that confronts us now, whether by activity or inactivity, and that the trained minds of this country and the patriotic hearts of this country have themselves got to engage in that test if the safety of the republic is to be maintained. Washington wrote to Lafayette in 1789, as the distinguished Ambassador knows. The relations which were formed by the two men early in the Revolution never ceased to exist. He wrote this to him: "We need nothing but harmony, honesty, industry and frugality to make us a great and happy people." I say to-night, referring to that catalogue of virtues proclaimed by Washington, that we need nothing in America now to keep us a great and happy people except harmony and honesty and industry and frugality. Not the harmony that surrenders all opinion, but the harmony that excludes bickering and hate; not the honesty that keeps men out of the jail and penitentiary, but the honesty that would curb to the limit, by indignant public opinion if not otherwise, the reckless profiteers; not industry that is satisfied with working a sufficient number of days to acquire the means of living a week or a month, but steady, persistent industry on the farm, in the field, in the factory and everywhere, in order that we may have the production that is necessary to sustain the life of the people and of the nation itself. Frugality—the historian Livy says that no nation ever perished from old age, that a nation never perished except from the influence of hunger and something else. Frugality is something in which there is no one in this room that cannot assist, and yet we hardly think of the possibility of doing it. Why, such a riot, such a wild riot, of extravagance as now exists in this country hasn't been known in any nation since the beginning of time, and it ought to be checked, and just the sort of people who do me the honor of listening to me are the people who can be influential in checking it. Don't expect me to approve such an absurd idea as the overall campaign; I haven't any such a thing in mind, that whimsical and sporadic method of economizing and curtailing the course of extravagance. And I run the risk of a political speech—a man is apt to do that who contributes every now and then, as Senator Beveridge knows, to that highly interesting and unread journal, the Congressional Record. There is one thing I would like to say, and like to say very deliberately, and I am saying it in view of a resolution that was passed in the House to which I belong. I would like to say this: A gentleman to whom some fine service has been volunteered does not consider that it is ever possible to extinguish his obligation. That is also the attitude of an honorable nation to which such a service has been rendered.

Is it, then, to be thought that our obligation to France for her decisive part in the War of the Revolution is completely wiped out by what we have since been able to do in her behalf? Cancelled as a common promise to pay, written on a scrap of paper, is cancelled by a pen being run through the signature. Is it thinkable that we will approve any effort that is being made that will detach us from France by coldly and selfishly contributing to the treaty to which both countries are parties a separate arrangement with their enemies? For me it will mean, as one individual and a public man who is inconspicuous or unimportant, and I trust for all of us, there is but one answer to these questions. Unforgetting the ties that were formed nearly one hundred and fifty years ago on the battlefields here, when the cause of American liberty was imperiled, and which was strengthened a few months ago on the battlefields of Europe, when the cause of universal liberty was imperiled, we can but reach one conclusion and take but one course. Bound together, the two great republics should continue bound together and go forward into the future sharing whatever of good fortune and of evil fortune the future may hold. That is my belief in respect to the political union between our republic and the republic represented by the distinguished Ambassador. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, I spoke of the resolute courage of the individual who shaped the destinies of the Colonies or the States in the days of the Revolution and in the days when the Revolution was being brought about; principles that they advocated and emphasized; principles that they lived, the same to influence us in our domestic concerns and in our international concerns. The words of Kipling express it; the old commandments stand: "In faith lift up your heart; in strength lift up your hand; not easy hopes or lives will bring us to our goals: but iron sacrifice of body, will and soul."

GENERAL PRESIDENT: We were told that the Representative was the most eloquent man in the House. He certainly has imbibed the spirit of that rarefied atmosphere. I have a telegram from Mr. Charles I. Thayer, Beverly Hills, Cal.:

"GENERAL PRESIDENT—Greetings to all present at the Conference. Regret cannot be present. May the Sons of the Revolution now as ever by wise and deliberate action nobly maintain the traditions of our forefathers."

Before adjourning, I would like to remind you of the meeting tomorrow. The boat leaves, I believe, at 10:00 A. M. And now in the words of the immortal Bard:

"Parting is such sweet sorrow,
That I will say—
Good-night, till it be morrow."

TRIENNIAL MEETING

At Mount Vernon

General Society, Sons of the Revolution, April 20, 1920.

On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock A. M., the delegates to the Convention proceeded via the Norfolk and Washington Steamship Line to Mt. Vernon, arriving there at 11:30 A. M. Upon landing at Mt. Vernon the delegates headed by the band and color guard proceeded to Washington's tomb, on which a wreath was placed by his Excellency, the French Ambassador. The members then proceeded to Washington's Mansion, where an address by the Honorable Albert J. Beveridge, preceded and followed by brief remarks by the General President of the Society, concluded the convention, the party leaving Mount Vernon on the 1 o'clock P. M. boat for Washington, D. C.

GENERAL PRESIDENT: Following our oft-repeated custom, we again come to this sacred place, where, as the eloquent Centennial orator, whose words are too soon forgotten, once said, "Will come the lovers of freedom through each succeeding age and the memory of Washington will be preserved so long as truth and justice shall prevail upon earth."

We have as our guest to-day one, the fame of whose eloquence has spread from coast to coast, and who, through his finished "Life of John Marshall," has placed the world in his debt—Hon. Albert J. Beveridge.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE: Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Ambassador and Gentlemen: It is, of course, a commonplace; some say, that this is the shrine of American Nationalism; but it is profoundly true, that to no other spot in the American Republic do American hearts turn so reverently at this particular moment as to the place where we are gathered,—the home and the birthplace of George Washington. At no other time in our history has his counsel meant so much to the American people as it does to-day, because at no former period have such attempts been made to break down the structure, building on the foundations of those who won the war to establish on this ocean-bound continent, a separate nation of free men and women, unpolled by the ancient antagonisms of alien lands, unvexed by foreign feuds and unentangled by alien controversies. The purpose of the Revolutionary War

was not merely to right wrongs, but also and chiefly to establish a distinct and distinctive government of, by and for a distinct and distinctive people, occupying a distinct and distinctive situation on the globe. If this is not true, then the last four years of the Revolutionary War was a criminal tragedy. It is an historical fact that midway in that struggle Washington could have made peace on any terms he pleased, accepting only the condition that we should not become a separate nation. It is an historical fact that every demand of the American patriots would have been granted eagerly if only they had consented to haul down the American flag and remain a part of the British Empire. The one and crowning end which Washington and his men sought to achieve was the establishment of the American nation, and this outcome was natural, inevitable and right, and yet friends, we are now told that this is not true. There is a propaganda to suppress or distort almost every salient fact of the Revolutionary War. We are told now that that conflict was only civil war which could have been avoided or could have been settled, is to be regretted and that the American nation was only an incidental by-product instead of the intended result. An effort is being made to re-write and to teach the story of those heroic years, not as that story really was, but as certain interests wish that story had been. We face a period which will require from us sterner duties than almost ever before in our history, but of all the stern duties that we must perform if we would save for ourselves and our children what our fathers fought for, won and gave us, none is more pressing and vital than to see to it that American history is truthfully taught in every school, college and university in the land. No one can visit this spot, no one can even think of George Washington without having in mind that foremost of American state papers, the immortal farewell address. The Declaration, the Constitution and the farewell address constitute the apogee of prophetic wisdom on which the American nation rests, and which thus far has preserved the safety and well-being of the American people. Every year our Congress prints millions of pamphlets and documents and reports, many of them of little value and some of them entirely worthless. Congress ought to print and put into the hands of every man, woman and child in this republic, in every language that they speak, the farewell address of George Washington. Every newspaper and periodical ought to reproduce on every birthday of George Washington that part of his farewell address which contains his advice to the American people. To do so would not require much space, and nothing at all could be printed that would be so helpful to all the people. And I will go further and

say that the publishers of our school books should be required by law to set out that part of the farewell address in every school reader, history and geography they issue. If our children are brought up in the faith that Washington proclaimed, no further effort or expenditure will be necessary to Americanize America and keep it Americanized. Those who consider Washington's statesmanship to be out of date, and I have heard a good many say that it is, either never have read what it says, or else they have forgotten what it says. Moreover, they either never knew, or else do not now remember the conditions that called forth that amazing document. Those conditions raised precisely the domestic and foreign questions that confront us now, and that instrument was the result of nearly five years of almost continuous consultation with the ablest statesmen of America or the world.

The farewell address of George Washington contains the combined judgment and convictions of Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams and James Madison and Jay, and indeed of all that marvelous constellation of seers and statesmen of that marvelous period. It is a fact of history, that no such a company of nation builders ever lived in any other country at a single point of time. Our Constitution was the child of compromise, but the farewell address is the fruit of unprecedented and unparalleled concord of unshakable opinion and conviction of the most far-seeing statesmen that God has ever given to bless any nation. For four generations, the American nation followed the course which these men marked out, and during that time America had less foreign trouble than any other great nation of ancient or modern times. The growth of our moral influence in the world kept pace with the increase of our material power, and the wealth and happiness as well as the liberty and justice of the American people aroused the amazement, the admiration and the emulation of mankind. So well did Washington plan the work that until recently no American ever so much as thought of departing from it. From the day that wise, strong man delivered to his country and the world the combined judgment of himself and his associates, every American statesman of every political party championed and maintained it. Only twice did the foreign nations by attacking us force us to draw the sword—Great Britain in 1812, and Germany in 1917. The result of those wars make it certain that never again will any country be so insane and so wicked as to assail us unless we adopt the pacifism of Confucius and become the China of the Occident, and we don't intend to. In view of the century long success of the policy so patiently worked out and carefully framed by the ablest statesmen of

history, the burden of proof that we should now repudiate that policy is on those who propose to repudiate it. Only one basic argument is made for such a repudiation; it is said that Washington's policies isolate us from the remainder of the world; that modern invention has so annihilated distance that the oceans no longer protect us; that business has so interwoven our destiny with that of other countries that to quote the language given, "we can no longer remain aloof and that finally we are in practical effect, a physical part of Europe and Asia." Yet we are not, and we never have been isolated commercially, financially or socially. We are isolated only in the political sense; only in the sense that we have kept our hands off the affairs of foreign nations, and compelled foreign governments to keep their hands off our affairs. And friends, if we did not possess exactly that political isolation, there is no sacrifice we would not make to get it. Moreover, if any nation could possibly secure the political isolation we enjoy, there is no sacrifice that nation would not give to achieve that blessing. Our political isolation, instead of being a hindrance, is a priceless help to American business, because international politics and trade do not mix. If a nation is so situated as to be able to keep out of foreign political controversies, it is obvious that it is in a better position to deal commercially with all other countries. Our freedom from commercial entanglements never affected us commercially. The need of foreign exchange never barred a single item of American product from the markets of the world. Commercial treaties, trade statutes and, above all, natural economic law advances or retards a country's international business; alliances are made for political and not commercial reasons. All countries who have made alliances thoroughly understand this fact, but we who never have made an alliance since Washington's day do not know it so well. It is, however, simple and obvious and needs only attention to be realized. Also, it is useful to recall that the only political alliance America ever made, proved so dangerous to us that Washington suspended it as he said, although what he really did was to break it, thereby bringing retaliation upon us, but saving us from infinitely worse trouble. It is our geographical situation on the globe that makes it possible for us to keep clear and clean of the embroilments and the hatreds of foreign lands. Friends, nothing has and nothing ever can change that geographical situation to our disadvantage. For instance, it was far easier to send a fleet against us and land hostile troops on our shores in Washington's day than it is now, because to-day the cables would instantly tell us when the hostile expedition started, whereas, when Washington was

living, a hostile fleet could land on our shores before we knew it was coming, and instead of advances having weakened our defense, it has increased it, for example, we have more submarine bases for defensive purposes than any three nations in the world combined, and our defensive under-sea craft could prevent any hostile expedition landing on our shores. A sufficient number of defensive submarines as a part of an adequate navy, would make us impregnable, so that the landing of hostile troops would be impossible. We see in the recent war, if a narrow channel, not as wide as the mouth of the Mississippi river, if a strong fleet protected England from invasion in this conflict fully as much as in Nelson's day, it is reasonable to say that the Atlantic has been abolished. Could any consideration whatever induce the British people to destroy the English Channel that separates it from the cold sea, if such a thing were possible. And in the great war just closed, even small streams such as the Marne had precisely the same military value that they have had throughout history. In short, no single physical condition has been altered unfavorably since our once traditional foreign policy was established. If that policy is now to be overthrown, some better reason must be furnished than the erroneous assertion that that policy isolates us, or that oceans have disappeared. Yet no other argument is advanced that was not answered convincingly by Washington himself. Washington told us to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world, I quote his words, "by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, we will entangle our peace and posterity in the toil of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor and caprice," and all alliances are entangling, that is, while they are made. There is no such thing as a disentangling alliance, that phrase is a contradiction in terms. There is one exception in Washington's council which flames in our hearts to-day, we do have an alliance, a spiritual alliance, a spiritual kinship with France, so strong, that written word would only weaken it; so exalted that passion would only lower it, and that is the alliance that springs from the souls of kindred people. And as in the past, so in the future, and by reason of our recent experience and the knowledge that comes from it, let us feel that whenever France calls, America will answer her.

It is said that duty abroad may call us out of political isolation and that we should discharge our duty regardless of our interests, but it is America's peculiar glory that she always has done that very thing. It is America's peculiar glory that she always has performed each task that involved duty, no matter what sacrifice of life and treasure, and she has done so without

being forced or held back by any written alliance whatever. Duty is not promoted by a written agreement to perform specific acts. The very deeds set down in words to-day as duties, may become moral crimes to-morrow. Our fathers expressly refused to bind our hands so that we in our day might be free to judge what our duty is in particular, and to act upon our moral judgment as well as to protect our interests. Well, is it wise or is it right for us now to take from our children and our children's children the liberty which was so wisely handed down to us? Is it intelligent or honorable for us to shackle our posterity? And if for reason that never before existed, alliances have at last become advisable, is it not indispensable that before we make them we shall know exactly what we are binding ourselves and our children to do.

Does any consideration whatever require us to make any compact of any kind without knowing what it means? Take, for instance, the subject that is in our minds; of course, I am not going to discuss it, merely except to ask a question. What is the meaning of the international scheme known as the covenant of the League of Nations? Is there any agreement among ourselves as to the purport of that document? Have we any assurances that other nations agree as to its interpretation, and if other differences of judgment do exist or are possible concerning the obligations it imposes on member nations, who is to decide what power will construe that document, which high official authority has correctly called a world constitution? Will each member nation determine for itself what its duties and obligations are under the terms of the covenant, or will the central league government decide for each member nation what that member nation's duties and obligations are? Obviously, unavoidably, one or the other must construe it. Either each member nation—ourselves for ourselves, France for itself, Great Britain for itself—must determine what the covenant means, or else the central league government, through a court or assembly or a council, must determine what the covenant means. If the former is so, then it is certain that the member nations will be in perpetual dispute, since we ourselves hotly but sincerely differ as to its meaning; and if, on the other hand, the central league government determines the meaning of the covenant, that gives it life just as our central government interprets our Constitution, then the covenant establishes a super State, and America has the same relation to that super State that our States have to the nation, and in that case it becomes indispensable that we shall find out who, if anybody, controls the central league government, since it is, after all, to be composed of men and not of angels. It is vital to us that

all these points shall be cleared up, for if this is not done we may find that we have bound our children to do things that they will not want to do after we are gone, and that we never intended to compel them to do. Moreover, we must make absolutely sure of the nature of this league alliance. We must be certain whether it creates a society of nations that will disinterestedly and in good faith maintain international peace and justice, or whether it really establishes a new balance of power, one duty of which is to protect the territorial dominion of its principal members. Now, however, these grave questions may be answered, and all will agree that they must be answered. Common prudence tells us that in our investigation of them we should bear in mind Washington's still undenied statement that Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have no, or a very remote, relation. In this serious hour we should remember anew and read every day and reverently ponder the parting word of him whose ashes are mingled with the sacred soil, remembering that he wrote those words only, as he solemnly avowed, to insure our permanent felicity as a nation. At this very moment every American can read nothing so helpful as the farewell address which Washington said so exactly fitted existing conditions here at home as well as abroad, as one almost feels that Washington foresaw and when he wrote had in mind the America of 1920. As wise to-day as when he sounded them, and more necessary to the safety and well-being of our republic now, even than it was then, are the repeated warnings against the mischief of foreign intrigue. Those were his words and these are some other words of the impostors of pretending patriotism. It was Washington's declaration that public sentiment may be so poisoned temporarily that ambitious, corrupted and deluded citizens may sacrifice the interest of their own country without odium and even their popularity. It is as plain now as then, as the simple statement of Washington, on that bitter, heart-breaking experience, that I quote his words: "Real patriots who may resist foreign intrigue are liable to become subject to peculiar acts of odium and by this action usurp the confidence of the people to surrender their interests, and then throw over the ladder by which they mounted to power." Look at Russia and England. Washington's patriotism had one quality that we especially need to remember to-day. It was exclusive, and his exclusive patriotism is at this moment far more essential to America's welfare than it was then, because of a very singular fact, and one which I suppose is the most marked thing in America to-day, because when he spoke, people that are gathered here, most of us of men and women of British descent, Anglo-Saxon is an incorrect designation, I am Scotch myself clear through, I mean

by origin, but those of British descent outnumbered everybody else, but that is no longer true; to-day no one racial group outnumbers all the others. And that is why our watchword, the reason for which Washington gave better than it has ever been given since, our watchword of "America only," is absolutely indispensable to the very existence of our nation. That is why the recently coined phrase, "America first," is not only inadequate, but, if we practice it, may prove fatal to our existence as a nation. Why? Because if we adopt that motto and the philosophy behind it, every racial group among us will say that it is for America first, but for the country of its ancestry or origin second. At this very moment Italians do truthfully and sincerely say that they are for America first, but for Italy second; Irishmen do truthfully say that they are for America first, but for Ireland second; those of English descent, that they are for America first, but for Great Britain second; those of German extraction, that they are for America first, but for Germany second. In the late war I am afraid that there were some of the Germans who were for Germany first. It goes throughout the whole diverse racial groups where still every one of them actually work themselves up into sincerely believing that by standing for the interests of the country from which they came they thereby really advance the interests of America. My friends, until racial lines cease to exist in America, until racial differences become impossible, until we become a homogeneous people as compact as the French people, or the Italian people, or the Japanese people, we dare not depart from the course marked out for us by those inspired prophets of God who laid the foundations of our nation. It is a mysterious question for us Americans, and it troubles no other nation; we have a situation that is absolutely new to the world. To-day one of the most portentous circumstances—I am not sure that it isn't the most portentous—is the circumstance that in America live the unassimilated foreign element of our foreign population. This did not exist in Washington's time, and its presence now makes far stronger his pleas for "America only." Many of those among us from foreign lands are a source of economic strength if we keep out of foreign political disputes, but if we take sides in political controversies, our immigrants, I fear, will constitute a real and serious peril. Do we need any further object lesson than that which surprised and shocked us in the last five years? We rightly ask everybody to be an American, and nothing but an American, and therefore we ourselves must not adopt the policy that compels them as human beings to stand up for their native country and makes it impossible for them to feel at heart, as they must feel, exclusive devotion to the American nation. Foreign

propaganda had so corrupted the American people when Washington was President that they actually became more concerned about European affairs than they did about America's affairs, and that is why he passionately declared in his farewell address—for Washington, contrary to the general opinion, was an almost volcanically passionate man—that “against the assiduous wills of foreign influence the jealousies of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake,” and Washington himself put in italics the word “constantly.” From the very foundation of our government the United States has been the most propaganda-ridden country on the earth. From the very first foreign propaganda sought to seduce our people from their exclusive fidelity to America and attach them to alien interests, thus dividing American citizens among themselves. In spite of Washington's exalted appeal, which came too late for immediate practical effect, propaganda went into this country in one great section; New England, I mean, became more British than it was American, just as when Washington was President, a still larger portion of the country was in sympathy more with the French than they were with America, and in both cases these partisans hotly asserted and sincerely believed that the interests of this country and the alien power they championed were common interests. So strong did this feeling become that in the War of 1812—I merely state a well-known historical fact—New England came near seceding rather than uphold America's interests, rights and honor, but Washington's council, or rather the fundamental reason on which it was based, at last so appealed to the good and patriotism of the average citizen that at the end America became thoroughly American for the first time, and therefore impregnably secure. If we permit our land to become Europeanized, will we not become a people of discussion among ourselves and once more call down upon our heads foreign troubles and disaster?

In recent times, as in Washington's time, foreign propaganda has been working in the minds and hearts of the American people. We do not realize it; we could hardly believe it until almost too late, the nefarious and infernal German propaganda among us, and when at the eleventh hour we awoke to the attempt to poison the American public opinion, we stamped it out with fury. In no other country on the earth would foreign propaganda be permitted for a single instant to thus work upon public sentiment. If any American attempted to do so, in any nation, he would be given polite advice, perhaps, through our diplomats or consuls to shut up or get out, and if he didn't, sterner methods would be employed. But our government is so liberal, our United States so hospitable that these foreigners are not excluded

or expelled as they would be from other nations. Friends, our only defense against them is the alert intelligence and stern courage of our people, who, realizing the truthfulness, wisdom and present application of Washington's far-seeing council, understand the motives and purposes of every foreign propagandist in whatever guise he or she appears, whatever particular cause he or she apparently advocates, whatever subject he or she seemingly speaks; hard experience has taught us to take precaution against professional lobbyists in Congress and State Legislatures, and yet they are of our own household, and if they strive for special interests against the common good, still those interests are at least American. But foreign propagandists are international lobbyists striving to sway to alien ends the sentiment of a people and the policy of a nation. Human nature, the physical arrangement of the government, an undenied and undeniable history, all teach America each day the truth which Washington repeated, that nations do not and cannot have permanent material, common interests and purposes. For the moment, historically speaking, their immediate aim may be the same, their physical necessities may be made to conform temporarily, but such conditions never last. The American who permits himself to be hypnotized into the idea that America's destiny is forever the same as that of any foreign nation is being led as dangerously astray as those in the days of our early statesmen, whom Washington sought to again set on the plain road of truth, patriotism and sound sense, and which conditions at present are scarcely less conspicuous and fully as momentous, perhaps, at this particular moment, more momentous than Washington's protests against foreign entanglements and denunciations of foreign propaganda. What he said about the supreme necessity of maintaining law and government and constitutional methods orderly, he might have been speaking of present conditions, so accurately does the language fit them when he asserted, now I want to quote exactly what he said, "That all obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, of whatever plausible character where the real design is to direct, control, counteract or alter the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of the fundamental principles of free government," and he goes on, "However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then gain their ends, they are likely in the course of time and things to become potent energies by which ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and usurp for themselves the reigns of government." Have we not seen the principles on which free representative government is based assailed within the last

three years. It matters not whether it is a group of wicked capitalists attempting to corrupt Congress for their special purposes, or whether it is a group of laboring men who attempt to assail the economic life of the country, and dictate to Congress and the President what laws shall be passed that moment. The issue is raised between free government and irresponsible autocracy and groups, and it shall be fought out to the end no matter what the consequence is. And can any man deny the truth of this word of George Washington? Friends, read again the farewell address and realize and know how marvelously Washington's life has been justified by these words, and shall we then likely cast aside those portions of his council which so exactly fit conditions 150 years after he spoke, that devout mind, when we may well feel that his wisdom was inspired of God? The highest and truest statesmanship considering not only the concrete measures and policies that are applicable to intangible conditions, but also and ever more taking into account those spiritual and intellectual forces that effect the soul of a nation. What say the scriptures? Where there is no vision, the people perish. What would have been our state to-day before God and history if we had not among us men gifted with wisdom, to see our duty and with a golden voice to awaken the sleeping souls of the American republic, as, for example, James M. Beck did in the last four years? Friends, their country is doomed whose citizens demand only definite and immediate action on particular subjects, and deny the existence or importance of those deeper and more constant laws of human character which in the end determine human well-being and destiny. Washington earnestly implored his countrymen to observe these natural laws, these spiritual laws, as he did to adhere to his concrete national policies. The mental and moral state of our people to-day is not unlike that of the turbulent period through which Washington piloted the American nation. Friends, we have passed through years of frenzied emotion into days of irritation, unrest and explosive ideas, and we are entering upon a time of difficulty and trial when popular restlessness, and impatience and popular opinions spoken instantaneously, and impossible of relief, will endanger not only our economic and social integrity, but also the very existence of American institutions. At the present moment and throughout the eruptive years ahead of us, our safety and well-being depends not on legislative devices hurriedly contrived in defiance of human nature and economic law, but on our steadiness of character, our power of endurance and level common sense. We must learn, we Americans, to suppress emotion, to reject hair-trigger judgment and to put down those who in any cause would

inflame the public passion. During the next ten years, which I think will be the most important since our government was founded, it would be well for America if every sensational writer and speaker could go on a vacation for the whole ten years. We shall then have done more for America as a nation, far more for ourselves individually than could be done in our United States by all the artificial legislation that could be enacted in a century. Just now and throughout the trying decade upon which we are entering, our crowning duty is the exercise of moderation, self-restraint; in short, our salvation depends on our state of mind more than upon all else put together. Unless we overcome the intellectual and spiritual confusion, excitability and spasmodic instantaneousness of thought and action that now afflict us, we shall make infinitely more destructive the dangerous period through which America must pass, even our institutions themselves as they now exist may not survive. But if we are steadfast, mature in thought, deliberate in conduct and honest at heart, we shall greatly lessen the hardships we must endure, surmount all difficulties, and in the end, save those institutions of orderly freedom which have made our government the strongest and most beneficent mankind has ever seen.

It may well happen that in a world of tumult and of evil, America will become the one steady and steady country of the globe, and thus prove in the end the rescuer of civilization, but America's destiny will be determined by the character and mind of the American people themselves. True we shall need the alert brains of the most upright citizens our country can supply, but the ablest that can be found for public office cannot do what the people alone can do and must do for themselves if we are to escape catastrophe. The most striking and dangerous popular aberration now existing is in the general conception as to labor, and this phenomenon seems to be world-wide. Everywhere labor is now looked upon as an evil in itself; work is regarded as something to be avoided, and idleness under the name of leisure is looked upon as the highest aim of life. To do as little work as possible, and get as much as possible, is the social and economic gospel now being preached all over the globe. That gospel is false and nothing can make it true. The only state of man in which it ever did apply was the state of savagery; it is the exact contrary of the methods of civilization and progress. When men lose the capacity to take joy in their work, humanity has lapsed into barbarism. No substantial building was ever planned or built; no enduring highway or railroad was ever laid out or constructed; no useful book was ever written; no immortal music was ever

composed; no inspiring painting was ever painted; no philosophy was ever evolved; no social problem ever worked out; nothing whatever that has advanced the race has ever been accomplished without devoted toil of brain and hand.

The opportunity to do useful work is the noblest expression of human existence, and we must hold fast to this truth which is as old as the past and eternal as the future. We must cast out of our nation the poisoning belief that labor is burdensome and wrong, and we must cherish the great and elemental truth that earnest service is the only process by which happiness, contentment and progress can be extracted from human existence, regardless of all possible advantages or disadvantages, and that man or people who realizes and practices the true philosophy of labor and of life, will in the end prevail. No man or people who reject that philosophy can in the end prosper and grow strong, and this is the loftiest and final end of all the teachings of George Washington, as practicable as any concrete measure he ever voted, more vital and pressing at this moment than at any time in American history. The development of the American nation was the dream and passion and hope of George Washington's life. Thus far, we have seen that dream realized, that passion justified, that hope fulfilled. We see the American people rising from conflict and become a separate and independent power in the world; we see their flag unfurled, the symbol of a new and nobler influence among mankind; we see the ever-multiplying millions of free men and women, honest, earnest and God-fearing, working out in this detached and favored land, their peculiar institutions of orderly freedom. We see them bravely and with infinite sacrifice as we look across that river, a sacrifice by which they overcome dissension among themselves and gathered in ever closer unity, in order that a government of, by and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. We see them follow the teachings of George Washington, cast out foreign intrigue and intriguers, and keep themselves clean and unspotted of alien controversies. And yet, we see them gloriously respond to every call to duty which righteousness set forth with a golden trumpet from beyond the borders of this Republic, and so we see this people devolve the present strongest, most beneficent government ever known to man, and win for themselves and their children and their children's children, the greatest prosperity and largest happiness ever known in all the history of the world. And now we hear strange voices attempting to persuade that people to leave the plain, straight, broad, solid highway marked out for them by their fathers, built for them by

nature, along which thus far they have advanced with unparalleled felicity and well-being. And so it is that the word of George Washington comes to us to-day as though a message from on high—to clear our clouded skies, strengthen our wavering hearts and calm our perturbed souls. Oh, that he were here in person to emphasize by his august presence, the wise, solemn, loving admonitions he addressed to the people he served so well and to their posterity throughout all generations! We may well paraphrase those worthy immortal lines to Milton and say of Washington:

“Washington, thou shouldst be living at this hour,
America hath need of thee;
Thy soul was like a star and dwelt apart;
Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea,
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic—free.
Oh, raise us up; return to us again,
And give us manners, virtue, freedom, power.”

GENERAL PRESIDENT: If, after hearing Senator Beveridge's stirring words, we are not better citizens, better Americans—we are unworthy Sons of the Revolution.

The bell will ring ten minutes before the boat leaves, and everybody should leave when the bell is sounded. The boat, like time and tide, wait neither for man, nor woman.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

(91)

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

General President,

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY, 108 Water St., New York, N. Y.

General Vice-President,

CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, 400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Second General Vice-President,

EDMUND HAWES TALBOT, 35 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

General Secretary,

PROF. WILLIAM LIBBEY, Princeton, N. J.

Assistant General Secretary,

W. HALL HARRIS, JR., 433 Title Building, Baltimore, Md.

General Treasurer,

GENERAL GEORGE RICHARDS, U. S. M. C., New Navy Building,
Washington, D. C.

Assistant General Treasurer,

ROBERT PATTERSON BENEDICT, 30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

General Chaplain,

REV. GEORGE HEATHCOTE HILLS, D.D., Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

General Registrar,

HON. JOHN BARBER WHITE, 1111 Long Building, Kansas City, Mo.

General Historian,

ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE, 308 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF
NEW YORK.

INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 22, 1876.
REORGANIZED DECEMBER 4, 1883.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
MAY 3, 1884.

OFFICERS.

President,
ROBERT OLYPHANT.

First Vice-President,
HENRY GALBRAITH WARD.

Second Vice-President,
GEORGE A. ZABRISKIE.

Third Vice-President,
ROBERT THORNE.

Secretary,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, 54 Pearl St., New York, New York.

Assistant Secretary,
LYDIG HOYT.

Treasurer,
J. WRAY CLEVELAND.

Registrar,
PHILIP LIVINGSTON.

Chaplain,
VERY REV. HOWARD CHANDLER ROBBINS, D.D.

Assistant Chaplain,
REV. WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, D.D.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WILLIAM W. LADD,
TALBOT ROOT,
WALTER C. HUBBARD,
THOMAS DENNY,
DE WITT C. FALLS,
GEORGE A. WINGATE,
FRANK HASBROUCK,
NORMAN HENDERSON.

FRANK L. POLK,
WALDRON PHENIX BELKNAP,
WILLIAM G. BATES,
WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
AUGUSTUS C. HONE,
GEORGE CORSON HEILNER,
JAMES NEWELL VANDER VEER,
J. AUGUSTUS BARNARD.

Annual Meeting—December 4th.

Total Membership, 2,704

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE COMMON-WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

INSTITUTED APRIL, 3, 1888.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF
PENNSYLVANIA, SEPTEMBER 29, 1890.

OFFICERS.

President,

CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON.

Vice-Presidents,

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER.

HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.

Rt. REV. JAMES HENRY DARLINGTON, D.D., LL.D.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ASHER MINER.

MAJOR EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.

Secretary,

MAJOR WILLIAM INNES FORBES, 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Treasurer,

FRANK BATTLES.

Chaplain,

REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, S.T.D.

Registrar,

HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM.

Historian,

HENRY HESTON BELKNAP.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR., Lt. Col., CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M.D.,
HON. JOHN MORIN SCOTT, GEORGE FALES BAKER, M.D.,
MAJOR WILLIAM INNES FORBES, HON. CHARLES F. GUMMEY,
BRIG. GEN. HARRY C. TREXLER, LL.D., WILLIAM CURRIE WILSON,
COMMANDER CLEMENT BIDDLE, M. C., U. S. N.

Date of Annual Meeting—April 3d.

Total Membership, 1,152

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

INSTITUTED MARCH 11, 1889.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
DECEMBER, 1889.

OFFICERS.

President,
BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE RICHARDS, U. S. M. C.

Vice-President,
WILLIAM V. COX.

Secretary,
CHARLES P. LIGHT, 741 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer,
EDWARD F. RIGGS.

Registrar,
REEVES T. STRICKLAND.

Chaplain,
(Deceased; successor not yet appointed.)

Historian,
WILLIAM S. PARKS.

Marshal,
J. MILLER KENYON.

Assistant Secretary,
CAPTAIN LEE W. WRIGHT, U. S. M. C.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

CHARLES V. WHEELER,

DR. JOHN VAN RENSSELAER,
ARMISTEAD PETER.

DR. MARCUS BENJAMIN,

CLARENCE A. ASPINWALL,
HENRY B. BYRD, SR.

HAMPSON GARY,

FLOYD P. WAGGAMAN,
MAJOR RUSSELL B. PUTNAM, U. S. M. C.

Date of Annual Meeting—Second Tuesday in December.

Total Membership, 306

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF IOWA.

INSTITUTED APRIL 19, 1890.

OFFICERS.

President,
WILLIAM HENRY WISHARD.

Vice-President,
JOSEPH DANFORTH BARNES.

Secretary,
COLONEL FRANK HAYWARD KINCAID, 1530 8th Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Treasurer,
HARRY WINTHROP BALLARD.

Chaplain,
STEPHEN D. WILLETT.

Registrar,
JOHN WINTHROP BALLARD.

Historian,
DON DURAND DEWEY.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Above and
ALBOURNE O. SHOREY, JOHN D. HAGENBUCH,
JUDSON K. DEMING, SAMUEL T. MORRISON,
CHARLES S. KINCAID.

Annual Meeting—April 19th.

Total Membership, 43

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

INSTITUTED JANUARY 6, 1891.

OFFICERS.

President,
ROBERT C. BELVILLE.

Vice-President,
HORACE F. NIXON.

Secretary,
JAMES S. MESSLER, 835 Berkeley Avenue, Trenton, N. J.

Treasurer,
ROBERT V. WHITEHEAD.

Chaplain,
REVEREND MARTIN S. STOCKETT.

Registrar,
EDWIN ROBERT WALKER.

Historian,
JOHN LENORD MERRILL.

Chancellor,
LOUIS IRVING REICHNER.

Surgeon.
DR. SAMUEL S. STRYKER.

Librarian,
COLONEL WILLIAM LIBBEY.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

NEWTON A. K. BUGBEE,
ALEXANDER P. GEST,
CALEB S. GREEN,
GEORGE A. KATZENBACH,

CHARLES LEE MEYERS,
LOUIS B. MOFFETT,
WILLIAM G. PANCOAST,
WILLIAM T. READ,
J. FORMAN SINNICKSON.

Date of Annual Meeting—February 22d.

Total Membership, 286

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

INSTITUTED MAY 22, 1891.
INCORPORATED MARCH 29, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,
THOMAS P. RAVENEL.

First Vice-President,
GEORGE W. OWENS.

Second Vice-President,
ROBERT J. TRAVIS.

Secretary,
WILLIAM HARDEN, 226 West President Street, Savannah, Ga.

Treasurer,
THOMAS S. RUSSELL.

Historian,
MONGIN B. NICHOLS.

Surgeon,
WALTER A. NORTON, M.D.

Registrar,
WALTER E. CONEY.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WALTER C. HARTRIDGE,
HENRY McALPIN,
RICHARD M. LESTER,
WILLIAM L. GRAYSON,

H. S. COLDING,
HARRIS McLEOD KING,
J. FLORANCE MINIS,
W. R. SWARTOUT,
RAIFORD FALLIGANT.

Date of Annual Meeting—February 5th.

Total Membership, 136

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ORGANIZED IN FANEUIL HALL, OCTOBER 1, 1891.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF
MASSACHUSETTS, OCTOBER 9, 1891.

OFFICERS.

President,
CURTIS CHIPMAN.

First Vice-President,
WILLIS WHITTEMORE STOVER.

Second Vice-President,
WELLINGTON WELLS.

Secretary,
HERBERT FAIRFAX WALLACE, 84 State Street, Boston Mass.

Treasurer,
FRANK OWEN WHITE.

Assistant Treasurer,
LESTER M. BACON.

Chaplain,
REVEREND PAUL REVERE FROTHINGHAM.

Registrar,
WILLIAM HENRY CHASE.

Historian,
WALTER GILMAN PAGE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

LEWIS ADDISON ARMISTEAD.	ALBERT WASHINGTON ELLIS,
WILLIAM BENJAMIN JACKSON,	FRANK B. LAWLER,
LINCOLN RIGHTER,	CHARLES IRVING THAYER,
ROBERT EDWARD STONE.	HENRY VAUGHAN THAYER,
EDMUND HAWES TALBOT.	

Date of Annual Meeting—January 17th.

Total Membership, 339

(100)

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF COLORADO.

INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 22, 1892.

OFFICERS.

President,
DR. JOHN GRASS.

First Vice-President,
REV. GEORGE BEDELL VOSBURGH.

Second Vice-President,
WILLIAM OGDEN MORRISON.

Third Vice-President,
FRANK McDONOUGH, SR.

Secretary,
JOHN GRIER CANFIELD, 2019 Stout Street, Denver, Colorado.

Treasurer,
HENRY WHITNEY HUNTINGTON.

Registrar and Historian,
HON. RALPH EMERSON STEVENS.

Chaplain,
REV. GEORGE BEDELL VOSBURGH.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JOHN STOCKBRIDGE BARROWS,	JOHN FREDERICK MAIL.
HENRY VILEY JOHNSON,	HON. JAMES CLAY STARKWEATHER.
SAMUEL JEFFERSON SACKETT.	JAMES FRANKLIN EDMONDS.
NATHANIEL CHENEY BROOKS,	
JOSEPH O. SAMPSON,	
DUNCAN BOND.	

Date of Annual Meeting—1st Tuesday in February.

Total Membership, 182

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

ORGANIZED APRIL 11, 1892.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,
APRIL 13, 1892.

OFFICERS.

President,

HON. W. HALL HARRIS.

Vice-President,

J. APPLETON WILSON.

Treasurer,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE.

Secretary,

JOHN H. MORGAN. 10 East Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.

Chaplain,

REV. WILLIAM MEADE DAME, D.D.

Registrar,

HENRY OLIVER THOMPSON.

Historian,

ALBERT HENRY BUCK.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WARD B. COE.
DANIEL R. RANDALL.
B. HOWELL GRISWOLD.

FRANK G. EVANS.
WILLIAM GRIMES DANCY,
ROBERT W. SMITH,
COPELAND MORTON.

Date of Annual Meeting—March 15th.

Total Membership, 119

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

INSTITUTED APRIL 17, 1893.

OFFICERS.

President,

HARRY TREVOR DRAKE.

First Vice-President,

FREDERICK G. INGERSOLL.

Secretary,

DR. CHARLES R. BALL, 1044 Lowry Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Treasurer,

THAD C. FIELD.

Chaplain,

REV. EVERETT K. BRAY.

Registrar,

WM. H. FOBES.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WM. J. DEAN, *Chairman.*

JOHN TOWNSEND,
MILTON C. LIGHTNER,

ROGER B. SHEPARD,
FRANK J. WATTHOUS.

Date of Annual Meeting—December 3d.

Total Membership, 88

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

INCORPORATED MAY 2, 1893.
ORGANIZED MAY 9, 1893.

OFFICERS.

President,
ANTHONY B. DUNLAP.

First Vice-President,
WILLIAM R. SANDERS.

Second Vice-President,
ALLEN COLLIER.

Third Vice-President,
WM. H. CHATFIELD, JR.

Fourth Vice-President,
GEORGE MEAD.

Secretary,
ROBERT E. FREER, 1212 Keith Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Corresponding Secretary,
ABERT B. FISHWICK.

Treasurer,
SAMUEL A. STEVENS.

Chaplain,
HARRY T. CRANE.

Registrar,
HAYWARD D. GATCH.

Historian,
ROBERT R. JONES.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

BIRCHARD AUSTIN HAYES,
FRANK DAY HODGSON,
JOHN BAKER HOLLISTER,
JOHN H. PATTERSON,

FRANK ELBERT CRAWFORD,
GEORGE WILFRED WALKER,
HENRY CLAY WISEMAN,
WM. HARVEY HOPKINS.

Date of Annual Meeting—February 22d.

Total Membership, 230

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

INSTITUTED MAY 8, 1893.
INCORPORATED MAY 15, 1893.

OFFICERS.

President,
FRANK HERVEY PETTINGELL.

Vice-President,
PIERSON WORRALL BANNING.

Second Vice-President,
NELSON OSGCOD RHOADES.

Third Vice-President,
WESLEY WILBUR BECKETT.

Secretary,
HENRY ORSON WHEELER, 424 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

Assistant Secretary,
HON. FREDERIC WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Treasurer,
EDWARD ALONZO TALBOT.

Assistant Treasurer,
JOHN FRANKLIN HORTON.

Registrar,
JOHN EMERSON MARBLE.

Chaplain,
REV. HUGH KELSO WALKER.

Historian,
EDWARD THOMAS HARDEN.

Librarian,
WILLIS MILNOR DIXON.

Genealogist,
NATHAN WILSON STOWELL.

Editor,
PIERSON WORRALL BANNING.

DIRECTORS.

PIERSON WORRALL BANNING,	JOHN EMERSON MARBLE,
WESLEY WILBUR BECKETT,	JOHN BARNES MILLER,
WILLIS MILNOR DIXON,	ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE,
JAMES BLACK GIST,	FRANK HERVEY PETTINGELL,
WILLIAM IRVING HOLLINGSWORTH,	NELSON OSGOOD RHOADES,
MILBANK JOHNSON,	NATHAN WILSON STOWELL,
CECIL RANDOLPH LUTON,	EDWARD ALONZO TALBOT,
HENRY ORSON WHEELER.	

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE, <i>President,</i>	PIERSON WORRALL BANNING, <i>Sec'y,</i>
EUGENE WADDELL BRITT, <i>Vice-Pres.,</i>	ARTHUR JAY WATERS, <i>Treasurer,</i>
WILLIAM RICHARDSON STAATS.	

Annual Meeting—Second Thursday in January.

Total Membership, 800

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

INSTITUTED MAY 24, 1893.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

OFFICERS.

President Emeritus,
MORGAN GARDNER BULKELEY.

President,
DANIEL NASH MORGAN.

Vice-President,
FRANCIS HUBERT PARKER.

Secretary,
HARRY WILSON REYNOLDS, 650 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.

Treasurer,
HARRY WILSON REYNOLDS.

Chaplain,
REV. FREDERICK R. SANFORD.

Registrar,
LUCIUS BARNES BARBOUR.

Historian,
CHARLES BARNEY WHITTELSY.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

EUGENE BOARDMAN,	CLARENCE HORACE WICKHAM,
GEORGE SUMNER MERRITT,	MORGAN BULKELEY BRAINARD,
WILLIAM R. BUSHNELL,	WALTER LESLIE WAKEFIELD,
MORGAN GARDNER BULKELEY, Jr.,	ROLLIN USHER TYLER,
JAMES W. GILSON.	

Date of Annual Meeting—June 24th.

Total Membership, 75

(107)

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

INSTITUTED OCTOBER 24, 1893.
ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 21, 1893.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
JANUARY 8, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,
HON. J. BRYAN GRIMES.

Vice-President,
BENNEHAN CAMERON.

Secretary,
MARSHALL DE LANCEY HAYWOOD, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Treasurer,
PROFESSOR WILLIAM E. STONE.

Registrar,
EDWARD CARVER SEAWELL.

Chaplain,
THE REV. ROBERT BRENT DRANE, D.D.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Above Officers *ex officio* and
ALEXANDER BOYD ANDREWS, *Chairman*.
THOMAS MASLIN, WALTER WELLINGTON WATT,
CHARLES LEE SMITH, ALFRED MOORE SCALES,
DANIEL HARVEY HILL, LL.D., FRANK NASH,
JAMES HILL RAMSAY, ERNEST BATTLE BAIN.

Annual Meeting—November 15th.

Total Membership, 78

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

INSTITUTED DECEMBER 4, 1893.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
JANUARY 13, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,
WILLIAM FRANK EUGENE GURLEY.

First Vice-President,
NESLON JOHN LUDINGTON.

Second Vice-President,
EDWIN ELLSWORTH HAND.

Third Vice-President,
FRANKLIN ALONZO BENJAMIN.

Secretary,
REV. GEORGE DEMING WRIGHT, 1439 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer,
STUART WELLER.

Chaplain,
REV. LEVI PERKINS ROWLAND.

Registrar,
ARTHUR WARE SLOCOM.

Historian,
WILL SIDNEY TURNER.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

FRANCIS WAYLAND SHEPARDSON,	ROMANZO NORTON BUNN,
SAMUEL BALCH KING,	AMEDE J. MICHEL,
ROBERT PATTERSON BENEDICT,	EDWARD PAYSON BAILEY, JR.,
WILLIAM PARKINSON WRIGHT,	CORTLAND WOODBURY DAVIS.
HARRY CARLTON McNAMER.	

Date of Annual Meeting—December 3d.

Total Membership, 281

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 22, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,

RIGHT REVEREND DANIEL SYLVESTER TUTTLE, D.D., LL.D., D.C.D.

First Vice-President,

HON. SELDEN PALMER SPENCER.

Second Vice-President,

EDWIN MCKAIG CLENDENING.

Third Vice-President,

HEMAN JUDSON PETTENGILL.

Fourth Vice-President,

RAYMOND ROSSE CALKINS.

Secretary and Treasurer,

GEORGE TURNER PARKER, 6059 Clemens Avenue, St. Louis.

Assistant Secretary,

EDWIN GRAY LEE GOLDSBOROUGH.

Chaplain.

RIGHT REVEREND SIDNEY CATLIN PARTRIDGE, D.D.

Historian,

EDWARD M. SHEPARD, Ph.D.

Registrar,

HON. JOHN BARBER WHITE.

Marshal,

GENERAL JOHN B. O'MEARA.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

EDWARD SPRAGUE BIGELOW,
HOBART BRINSMADE,
RAYMOND ROSSE CALKINS,
EDWIN MCKAIG CLENDENING,
WILLIAM WARREN KNIGHT,
OWEN BEALL KNIGHT,
GEORGE D. MARKHAM,
GEORGE T. PARKER,

HEMAN J. PETTENGILL,
ALFRED DANA RIDER,
ALFRED LEE SHAPLEIGH,
THOMAS KEITH SKINKER,
GARDINER LATHROP,
JAMES HAMILTON McCORD,
SELDEN PALMER SPENCER,
DANIEL SYLVESTER TUTTLE.

Date of Annual Meeting—February 22d.

Total Membership, 565

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

INSTITUTED APRIL 16, 1894.

OFFICERS.

Past President,
JAMES EDWARD WEBB.

President,
WILLIAM HARDWICK RUTH.

First Vice-President,
DR. BENJAMIN JAMES BALDWIN.

Second Vice-President,
SAMUEL BLACKBURN MARKS.

Secretary,
WILLIAM MATHEWS MARKS, Montgomery, Alabama.

Registrar,
WALTER BURTON FISK.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

FRANK CLYDE BAUGH, JOHN ARCHER ELMORE.
ROBERT TYLER GOODWIN, DAVID JOHNSTON.
WARREN STONE REESE.

Annual Meeting—April 16th.

Total Membership, 39

(III)

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

INSTITUTED APRIL 19, 1894.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
MAY 7, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,

ROBERT T. CUNNINGHAM.

Vice-President,

JAMES EDWARD LAW.

Secretary,

THOMAS RAY DILLE, 827 Valley Bank Building, Morgantown, W. Va.

Treasurer,

CLARENCE L. MUSGRAVE.

Registrar,

THOMAS RAY DILLE.

Historian,

JAMES R. MORELAND.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

ROBERT T. CUNNINGHAM,
W. S. HAYMOND,
O. S. MCKINNEY,

THOMAS RAY DILLE,
A. G. MARTIN,
GEORGE L. DUNCAN,
CHARLES L. HICKMAN.

Annual Meeting—February 22d.

Total Membership, 167

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 24, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,
TIMOTHY ASBURY WRIGHT.

Vice-President,
LEWIS H. SPILLMAN.

Secretary,
SELDEN NELSON, 1005 W. Clinch Avenue, Apartment No. 3, Knoxville, Tenn.

Treasurer,
HENRY HUDSON.

Chaplain,
REVEREND J. S. HILL.

Registrar,
RHEA CRAWFORD.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

W. H. McINTYRE,
CHAS. M. SEYMOUR,

R. S. HOMMEL,
WM. BAXTER LEE.

Date of Annual Meeting—February 22d.

Total Membership, 130

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 3, 1894.
ORGANIZED DECEMBER 14, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,

WILSON C. HARVEY.

Vice-President,

DR. W. P. PORCHER.

Secretary,

MAJOR JAMES T. COLEMAN, 17 Atlantic Street, Charleston, S. C.

Treasurer,

J. B. HYDE, JR.

Chaplain,

REVEREND WILLIAM WAY.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

DANIEL L. SINKLER,
J. S. HORLBECK,
F. H. McMASTER,
H. A. SMITH,

C. B. HUIET,
DR. H. P. JACKSON,
W. C. BISSELL,
DR. JOSHUA LOCKWOOD,
J. A. METTS.

Date of Annual Meeting—December 4th.

Total Membership, 68

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

ORGANIZED JANUARY 26, 1895.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY,
FEBRUARY 9, 1895.

OFFICERS.

President,
SAMUEL M. WILSON.

First Vice-President,
J. EDWARD BASSETT.

Second Vice-President,
W. W. ESTILL.

Secretary,
EDWARD CLARK, McClelland Building, Lexington, Ky.

Treasurer,
C. B. ROSS.

Chaplain,
REVEREND ROBERT K. MASSIE.

Registrar,
S. HIGGINS LEWIS.

Historian.
CLINTON M. HARBISON.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JOHN R. ALLEN,
WILBUR R. SMITH,
GEORGE K. GRAVES,
JOHN W. COLEMAN,

J. CRAIG SHELBY,
JAMES A. TODD,
JOSEPH LECOMPTE,
LUCIEN BECKNER,
DR. SCOTT BRECKINRIDGE.

Date of Annual Meeting—February 22d.

Total Membership, 70

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF
TEXAS.

ORGANIZED MARCH 12, 1895.
INCORPORATED APRIL 19, 1895.

OFFICERS.

**President,*

Secretary,

ALVES DIXON, P. O. Box 695, El Paso, Texas.

Treasurer,

ALVES DIXON.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

ALVES DIXON,

MAURY KEMP,
DR. HOWARD THOMPSON.

Annual Meeting—February 22d.

Total Membership, 17

* Deceased.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

ORGANIZED MARCH 26, 1895.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON,
MARCH 29, 1895.

OFFICERS.

President,
FREDERIC W. KEATOR.

Vice-President,
LEROY M. BACKUS.

Secretary,
WM. D. PERKINS, 211 Cherry Street, Seattle. Wash

Treasurer,
DOUGLAS C. CONOVER.

Chaplain,
REVEREND GEORGE T. HOLCOMB.

Registrar,
EDWARD ANDREW BATWELL.

Historian,
GEO. HYDE PRESTON.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

FREDERIC W. KEATOR,	LEROY M. BACKUS,
WM. D. PERKINS,	DOUGLAS C. CONOVER,
REV. GEORGE T. HOLCOMB,	EDWARD ANDREW BATWELL,
LIVINGSTON B. STEDMAN,	JAMES A. WOOD,
	CLAUDIUS C. RAMSAY.

Date of Annual Meeting—February 22d.

Total Membership, 63

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

ORGANIZED JUNE 7, 1895.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA,
MARCH 4, 1896.

OFFICERS.

President,

COLONEL MANN S. VALENTINE.

First Vice-President,

GEORGE A. GIBSON.

Second Vice-President,

DR. H. R. McILLWAINE.

Secretary,

JOHN Q. JAMES, University Club, Richmond, Virginia.

Genealogist,

DR. CHARLES R. ROBINS.

Treasurer,

WILLIAM GRAY WATTSON.

Historian,

G. WATSON JAMES, JR.

Chaplain,

DR. EDWARD MACK.

Registrar,

MORGAN P. ROBINSON.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

A. J. BATTLE, JR.,
C. W. THROCKMORTON,
WALLER HOLLADAY,
NORMAN H. JOHNSON,

THOMAS J. SMITH,
H. M. SMITH, JR.,
JUDGE R. R. PRENTIS,
ANDREW J. GRAY, JR.,
HENRY G. ELLETT.

Date of Annual Meeting—February 22d.

Total Membership, 216

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF
RHODE ISLAND.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 26, 1896.

OFFICERS.

President,
GEORGE H. BRYANT.

First Vice-President,
WILLIAM R. HARVEY.

Second Vice-President,
REVEREND WILLIAM SAFFORD JONES.

Secretary,
FRANK S. HALE, 9 Apthorp Avenue, Newport, Rhode Island.

Treasurer,
ALVAH H. SANBORN.

Registrar,
DR. EDWIN P. ROBINSON.

Historian,
REVEREND WILLIAM S. JONES.

Chaplain,
REVEREND STANLEY C. HUGHES.

Surgeon,
DR. WM. A. SHERMAN.

Marshal,
COLONEL FRANK P. KING.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
The officers and

EDWARD A. SHERMAN,
JAMES P. COZZENS,
FREDERICK P. GARRETTSON,

GEORGE B. AUSTIN,
ARTHUR J. OBER,
HOWARD G. WARD,
JOSEPH G. STEVENS, 2d.

Date of Annual Meeting—August 29th.

Total Membership, 70

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.

ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

OFFICERS.

President Emeritus,
JOHN S. TARKINGTON.

President,
EDWARD W. WARNER.

First Vice-President,
ERNEST T. ELLINGTON.

Second Vice-President,
THEODORE BARHYDT.

Third Vice-President,
FRED C. GARDNER.

Fourth Vice-President,
DR. JAMES A. WOODBURN.

Secretary and Treasurer,
COL. ROBERT L. MOORHEAD, Care Bobbs-Merrill Co., 18 East Vermont Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Chaplain,
REV. JEAN MILNER.

Registrar,
ELLIOTT R. TIBBETS.

Historian,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Genealogist,
COL. JOHN T. BARNETT.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JOHN R. CARR,
WILLIAM ALLEN WOOD,
CAPT. CHARLES L. BARRY,
JUDGE LOUIS B. EWBANK,
ST. CLAIR PARRY,
COL. JOHN T. BARNETT,
REV. LEWIS BROWN,
DONALD JAMESON,
JACKSON K. LANDERS.

Annual Meeting—October 19th.

Total Membership, 170

(121)

3676



